UNITED
NATIONS

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General Assembly

Economic and Social Council

Distr.
GENERAL

A/45/381
E/1990/118
6 August 1990

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

GENERAL ASSEMBLY
Forty-fifth session
Items 12, 82 and 103 of the
provisional agenda*
REPORT OF THE ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL
DEVELOPMENT AND INTERNATIONAL ECONOMIC
CO-OPERATION
CRIME PREVENTION AND CRIMINAL JUSTICE

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL
Second regular session of 1990
Agenda items 6 and 7

Letter dated 3 August 1990 from the Permanent Representative of Albania to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to transmit to you the announcement on the decrees of the People's Assembly of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania on the further development of the economic and social life of the country, approved on 31 July 1990 (see annex).

I should be grateful if you would have the text of the present letter and its annex circulated as a document of the General Assembly, under items 12, 82, and 103 of the provisional agenda, and of the Economic and Social Council at its second regular session of 1990, under agenda items 6 and 7, and brought to the attention of the Commission on Human Rights as well as to the Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities.

(Signed) Bashkim PITARKA
Permanent Representative
of the People's Socialist
Republic of Albania to
the United Nations

* A/45/150 and Corr.1.

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ANNEX

Decrees of the Presidium of the People's Assembly of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania on the further development of the economic and social life of the country, approved at Tirana on 31 July 1990

The Presidium of the People's Assembly of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania, convened under the Presidency of Comrade Ramiz Alia, approved, among others, two important decrees regarding the further broadening and materialization of the relations of the economic co-operation of Albania with foreign countries, by applying other and more advanced forms of co-operation and granting the necessary legal guarantees to the foreign partners in this co-operation.

In the decree on the protection of foreign investments in the People's Socialist Republic of Albania, it is said that, in the territory of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania, foreign enterprises, firms or individuals or Albanians residing abroad can make investments or carry out related economic activities in accordance with the legislation regulating these activities.

Foreign investments in the territory of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania, the decree says, are fully protected and secured. These investments are not expropriated or nationalized and will not be subject to any other measure similar to the expropriation or nationalization, except in specific cases for public purposes and always against payment for respective remuneration.

The Decree says that foreign enterprises, firms or individuals, whose investments suffer losses in the territory of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania because of war, state of emergency, as well as natural calamities, such as earthquakes and floods, will be treated in the same way as local enterprises concerning compensation, remuneration, etc. The People's Socialist Republic of Albania, it says further on, will make public all the laws, regulations and procedures regarding the investments.

In the Decree on the economic activities of the enterprises with the participation of the foreign capital in the People's Socialist Republic of Albania, it is pointed out that in Albania enterprises with participation of foreign capital can carry out their economic activity in various sectors of the economy, in accordance with the objectives defined in the plans of the current and prospective development of the country's economy.

The aim for setting these enterprises, the Decree says, is the modernization of the existing projects or the setting up of new projects with advanced technology which are involved in the extraction and processing of the country's raw materials, the increase of exports or the reduction of imports, the increase of the range of mass consumer goods, the creation of new workplaces, the introduction of modern methods of organization and management of production and public services, etc. The economic activity of the enterprise and the investments of the foreign persons in it are protected by the State, which guarantees them the same conditions as those of the Albanian juridical persons.

READEX FICHE

The Decree also says that the authorization for reaching a contract or its change is given by the Council of Ministers of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania, upon the request of the Albanian juridical person, through the Ministry covering the field in which the enterprise will extend its activity. In the field of banking activity the authorization is given by the Albanian State Bank.

The application for authorization, the Decree says, should comprise the name of the enterprise, the centre of the activity, data regarding the foreign persons, the aim of the activity of the enterprise, the subjects and forms of the enterprise, the complete study, which should also include the technical and the economic analysis of the activity of the enterprise. The authorization is given for a period of time up to 10 years and the application for the prolongation of the term is done a year before the validity of the authorization in force expires.

Further on the Decree says tht the enterprise is financed in leks and foreign currency and opens up its own account in hard currency at the Albanian State Bank. This account can also be opened at a foreign bank in agreement with the Albanian State Bank. The foreign person has the right to transfer abroad his share of the profit.

The Decree says that the enterprise has the right to receive credits in foreign currency from the Albanian State Bank. It may get such a credit even from a foreign bank, in agreement with the Albanian State Bank. The Decree also stresses that the enterprise is obliged to keep the books according to the regulations determined by the Albanian competent State organs. Upon the request of the competent organs of taxation, it will annually provide information on the book-keeping and economic activity exercised by it.

This meeting of the Presidium of the People's Assembly adopted also the Decree on meetings, gatherings and manifestations of the citizens in public places. This Decree is issued as an implementation of article 53 of the Constitution, which envisages the right of the citizens for meetings, gatherings and public manifestations.

The Decree also sets out that gatherings, meetings or manifestations where appeals to rebel against the constitutional order are launched, where calls are made for committing penal acts or violations to the law, where the violation of the relations with other countries is aimed at, are banned. The Decree emphasizes that the participants at these activities are not allowed to keep weapons as well as posters, emblems, symbols and other figurative objects with an anti-popular, fascist or racist content, which arouse national hatred. It also points out the regulations for the dispersal of the participants in such activities in public places, when they constitute an infringement to this Decree or the legislation in force.

The provisions of this Decree provide for the organization of the meetings, gatherings and manifestations in public places in compliance with the law.

The Decree predicts the possibility of conducting the above activities only after being preliminarily reported by their organizers to the competent State organ. This information should reveal the aim of the activity, the number of participants, the time and the place where it will be held, etc.

The Decree envisages also sanctions against the persons violating its regulations.

The above Decree will be published in the coming issue of the "Official Gazette".

Likewise, at the same meeting, the Presidium of the People's Assembly of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania decided to forward to the eighth session of the 11th legislature of the People's Assembly, the proposal for the creation of a special commission to look into the need for making changes to the existing Constitution, as well as to determine the way and timetable for the realization of corrections or complements needed to be made to it, in conformity with the developments that have occurred in our country from 1976, when the Constitution was adopted, until now.

Finally, the Presidium of the People's Assembly decided to create a special commission to prepare the law on the elections to the People's Assembly and to forward it for deliberation and approval to the eighth session of the 11th legislature of the People's Assembly, due to be convened at the beginning of October 1990.

UNITED NATIONS

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General Assembly

Distr.
GENERAL

A/45/382
1 September 1990
ENGLISH
ORIGINAL: ENGLISH/FRENCH

Forty-fifth session
Item 76 of the provisional agenda*

UNITED NATIONS RELIEF AND WORKS AGENCY FOR PALESTINE REFUGEES IN THE NEAR EAST

Report of the United Nations Conciliation Commission for Palestine

Note by the Secretary-General

The forty-fourth report of the United Nations Conciliation Commission for Palestine, covering the period from 1 September 1989 to 31 August 1990, the text of which is attached to the present note, was transmitted by the Chairman of the Commission for communication to the States Members of the United Nations in accordance with paragraph 6 of General Assembly resolution 512 (VI) of 26 January 1952 and paragraph 4 of Assembly resolution 44/47 A of 8 December 1989.

* A/45/150 and Corr.1.

ANNEX

Report of the United Nations Conciliation Commission for Palestine

1. In paragraph 4 of resolution 44/47 A of 8 December 1989, the General Assembly noted with regret that the United Nations Conciliation Commission for Palestine had been unable to find a means of achieving progress in the implementation of paragraph 11 of Assembly resolution 194 (III) of 11 December 1948 and requested the Commission to exert continued efforts towards the implementation of that paragraph and to report as appropriate, but no later than 1 September 1990. The present report is submitted pursuant to that request.

2. It should be recalled that in its twenty-fourth a/ and twenty-fifth b/ reports, covering the periods from 24 December 1965 to 30 September 1966 and from 1 October 1966 to 30 September 1967, the Commission responded to similar requests that the General Assembly had made in its resolutions 2052 (XX) of 15 December 1965 and 2154 (XXI) of 17 November 1966. In those reports the Commission noted that examination of various ways in which it might be possible to intensify its efforts with any prospect of advancing matters towards the implementation of paragraph 11 of resolution 194 (III) had compelled the conclusion that all the ways envisaged presupposed substantial changes in the situation.

3. There is no need to emphasize that, as already stated in the preceding reports, the events which have occurred since then in the area concerned have further complicated an already very complex situation. As far as the Commission is concerned, the circumstances that unfortunately have limited its possibilities of action have remained up to now essentially unchanged.

4. Nevertheless, the Commission continues to hope that the situation and related circumstances in the region will improve towards the achievement of a comprehensive, just and lasting peace in the Middle East, thus enabling it to carry forward its work in accordance with its mandate as defined by the General Assembly in its resolution 194 (III).

Notes

a/ Official Records of the General Assembly, Twenty-first Session, Annexes, agenda item 32, document A/6451.

b/ Ibid, Twenty-second Session, Annexes, agenda item 34, document A/6846.

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General Assembly Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

A/45/383
S/21444
6 August 1990
ENGLISH
ORIGINAL: ENGLISH AND FRENCH

NERAL ASSEMBLY
rty-fifth session
ems 71, 142 and 144 of the
provisional agenda*
VIEW OF THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE
DECLARATION ON THE STRENGTHENING
OF INTERNATIONAL SECURITY
VELOPMENT AND STRENGTHENING OF
GOOD-NEIGHBOURLINESS BETWEEN STATES
ACEFUL SETTLEMENT OF DISPUTES
BETWEEN STATES

SECURITY COUNCIL
Forty-fifth year

Letter dated 6 August 1990 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Italy to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to transmit the text, in English and French, of the tatement issued by the Twelve States members of the European Community on the raqi invasion of Kuwait on Saturday, 4 August 1990 (see annex).

I should be grateful if you would have the text of the present letter and its nnex circulated as a document of the General Assembly, under items 71, 142 and 144 f the provisional agenda, and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Mario SCIALOJA
Ambassador
Chargé d'affaires a.i.

* A/45/150 and Corr.1.

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ANNEX

Statement issued by the Twelve States members of the European Community on Iraq's invasion of Kuwait

The Community and its member States reiterate their unreserved condemnation of the brutal Iraqi invasion of Kuwait and their demand for an immediate and unconditional withdrawal of Iraqi forces from the territory of Kuwait, already expressed in their statement of 2 August.

They consider groundless and unacceptable the reasons provided by the Iraqi Government to justify the military aggression against Kuwait, and they will refrain from any act that may be considered as implicit recognition of authorities imposed in Kuwait by the invaders.

In order to safeguard the interests of the legitimate Government of Kuwait, they have decided to take steps to protect all assets belonging directly or indirectly to the State of Kuwait.

The Community and its member States confirm their full support for United Nations Security Council resolution 660 and call upon Iraq to comply with the provisions of that resolution. If the Iraqi authorities fail so to comply, the Community and its member States will work for, support and implement a Security Council resolution to introduce mandatory and comprehensive sanctions.

As of now, they have decided to adopt the following:

(a) An embargo on oil imports from Iraq and Kuwait;

(b) Appropriate measures aimed at freezing Iraqi assets in the territory of member States;

(c) An embargo on sales of arms and other military equipment to Iraq;

(d) The suspension of any co-operation in the military sphere with Iraq;

(e) The suspension of technical and scientific co-operation with Iraq;

(f) The suspension of the application to Iraq of the System of Generalized Preferences.

The Community and its member States reiterate their firm conviction that disputes between States should be settled by peaceful means and are prepared to participate in any effort to defuse the tension in the area.

They are in close contact with the Governments of several Arab countries and follow with utmost attention the discussion within the Arab League and the Gulf Co-operation Council. They hope that Arab initiatives will contribute to the restoration of international legality and of the legitimate Government of Kuwait.

The Community and its member States are ready to lend their full support to such initiatives and to efforts to resolve by negotiations the differences between the States concerned.

The Community and its member States are carefully monitoring the situation of Economic Community nationals in Iraq and in Kuwait; they maintain strict co-ordination in order to guarantee their safety.

UNITED NATIONS

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General Assembly Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

A/45/384
S/21445
6 August 1990
ENGLISH
ORIGINAL: SPANISH

GENERAL ASSEMBLY
Forty-fifth session
Item 35 of the provisional agenda*
THE SITUATION IN THE MIDDLE EAST

SECURITY COUNCIL
Forty-fifth year

Letter dated 3 August 1990 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of Argentina to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to enclose the text of the press release issued by the Argentine Government on 2 August 1990 concerning the invasion of Kuwait by Iraq (see annex).

I should be grateful if you would have the text of this letter and its annex circulated as an official document of the General Assembly, under item 35 of the provisional agenda, and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Alfredo CHIARADIA
Deputy Permanent Representative
to the United Nations
Chargé d'affaires a.i.

* A/45/150 and Corr.1.

ANNEX

Press release issued by the Argentine Government
on 2 August 1990

The Argentine Government has heard with great concern the news of the invasion and occupation of Kuwait by Iraqi military units, which constitutes a breach of international peace and security and a serious disturbance of the political balance in the region.

In this respect, and with a view to the restoration of the situation that prevailed before this armed intervention, the Argentine Government, endorsing the terms of resolution 660 (1990), adopted unanimously by the Security Council, calls for the immediate and unconditional withdrawal of the Iraqi forces to the positions they occupied on 1 August and urges the countries, once this condition has been met, to initiate negotiations aimed at settling their differences by peaceful means.

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General Assembly Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

A/45/385
S/21447
6 August 1990

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

NERAL ASSEMBLY
rty-fifth session
ems 35 and 57 of the provisional agenda*
E SITUATION IN THE MIDDLE EAST
EMICAL AND BACTERIOLOGICAL (BIOLOGICAL)
WEAPONS

SECURITY COUNCIL
Forty-fifth year

Letter dated 6 August 1990 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Israel to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

On instructions of my Government, I have the honour to convey herewith a tatement by the Government of Israel concerning the recent misrepresentation of srael's position concerning the use of chemical weapons.

Israel is a signatory to the 1925 Geneva Protocol which forbids the use of hemical weapons. Israel adheres strictly to the Protocol.

Israel supports the concept of a chemical-weapons-free zone in the Middle ast. Our proposal on this matter was first put forward by Prime Minister Shamir t the special session of the General Assembly devoted to disarmament in une 1988. Foreign Minister Arens raised the proposal at the Paris Conference in anuary 1989. Israel is prepared to enter negotiations on this issue at any time.

Recently Israel joined the Conference on Disarmament as a non-member State. n this manner, Israel joins the international effort to draft a chemical weapons onvention which will be universally accepted by all States and will provide a olution to the special security problems faced by Israel.

* A/45/150 and Corr.1.

I have the honour to request that the present letter be issued as an official document of the General Assembly, under items 35 and 57 of the provisional agenda, and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Johanan BEIN
Ambassador
Acting Permanent Representative

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UNITED
NATIONS

General Assembly Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

A/45/386
S/21449
6 August 1990

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

GENERAL ASSEMBLY
Forty-fifth session
Item 35 of the provisional
agenda*
THE SITUATION IN THE MIDDLE EAST

SECURITY COUNCIL
Forty-fifth year

Letter dated 5 August 1990 from the Permanent Representative of Japan to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to transmit herewith the text of a statement issued on 5 August 1990 by the Chief Cabinet Secretary of Japan on the invasion of Kuwait by Iraqi forces (see annex).

I should be grateful if you would arrange to have the text of the present letter and its annex circulated as an official document of the General Assembly, under item 35 of the provisional agenda, and the Security Council.

(Signed) Yoshio HATANO
Ambassador Extraordinary
and Plenipotentiary
Permanent Representative of
Japan to the United Nations

* A/45/150 and Corr.1.

ANNEX

Statement issued on 5 August 1990 by the Chief Cabinet Secretary of the Government of Japan on the invasion of Kuwait by Iraqi forces

The Government of Japan, from the standpoint that international conflicts must be resolved peacefully, strongly condemns the invasion of Kuwait by the Iraqi forces and urges once again the Government of Iraq to comply immediately with the United Nations Security Council resolution 660.

The Government of Japan, from this standpoint, has decided to take the following measures, in addition to the measures it has taken to protect Kuwaiti assets in Japan:

(a) To embargo oil imports from Iraq and Kuwait;

(b) To embargo exports to Iraq and Kuwait;

(c) To take appropriate measures to suspend investments, loans and other capital transactions with Iraq and Kuwait;

(d) To freeze economic co-operation to Iraq.

The Government of Japan, when a resolution on sanctions is approved by the Security Council, will faithfully implement this resolution.

The Government of Japan will continue to take necessary steps to ensure safety of Japanese nationals in that region.

The Government of Japan wholeheartedly supports international efforts to resolve the problem through negotiations.

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UNITED
NATIONS

General Assembly Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

A/45/387
S/21451
7 August 1990
ENGLISH
ORIGINAL: RUSSIAN

GENERAL ASSEMBLY
Forty-fifth session
Item 35 of the provisional agenda*
THE SITUATION IN THE MIDDLE EAST

SECURITY COUNCIL
Forty-fifth year

Letter dated 3 August 1990 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to enclose the text of the statement made by the Soviet Government on 2 August 1990 concerning the invasion of Kuwait by Iraq.

I should be grateful if you would have the text of this letter and its attachment circulated as an official document of the General Assembly, under item 35 of the provisional agenda, and of the Security Council.

(Signed) V. V. LOZINSKIY
Acting Permanent Representative
of the USSR to the United Nations

* A/45/150 and Corr.1.

ANNEX

Statement by the Soviet Government

Recently, relations between Iraq and Kuwait have sharply deteriorated. In an effort to settle the disputes between the two parties, a high-level meeting between Kuwait and Iraq took place, but yielded no results. In the morning of 2 August, Iraq's troops invaded the territory of the neighbouring State of Kuwait. The Soviet Union's position is that no disputes, however difficult they may be to resolve, justify the use of force. Such a course of events radically contradicts the interests of the Arab States, creates new, additional obstacles to a settlement of the conflict situations in the Middle East and runs counter to the positive trends of improvement in international life.

The Soviet Government is convinced that the immediate and unconditional withdrawal of the Iraqi troops from Kuwaiti territory would help to eliminate the dangerous tension that has built up in the Persian Gulf. The sovereignty, national independence and territorial integrity of the State of Kuwait must be fully restored and protected.

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General Assembly

Distr.
GENERAL

A/45/388
20 August 1990
ENGLISH
ORIGINAL: ARABIC

Forty-fifth session
Item 51 of the provisional agenda*

ESTABLISHMENT OF A NUCLEAR-WEAPON-FREE ZONE IN THE REGION OF THE MIDDLE EAST

Report of the Secretary-General

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* A/45/150 and Corr.1.

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I. INTRODUCTION

1. On 15 December 1989, the General Assembly adopted resolution 44/108 entitled "Establishment of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in the region of the Middle East", the operative part of which reads as follows:

"The General Assembly,

"...

"1. Urges all parties directly concerned to consider seriously taking the practical and urgent steps required for the implementation of the proposal to establish a nuclear-weapon-free zone in the region of the Middle East in accordance with the relevant resolutions of the General Assembly and, as a means of promoting this objective, invites the countries concerned to adhere to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons;

"2. Calls upon all countries of the region that have not done so, pending the establishment of the zone, to agree to place all their nuclear activities under International Atomic Energy Agency safeguards;

"3. Takes note of the request made by the General Conference of the International Atomic Energy Agency to its Director General in resolution GC(XXXIII)/RES/506 'to consult with the States concerned in the Middle East area with a view to applying Agency safeguards to all nuclear installations in the area, keeping in mind the relevant recommendations contained in paragraph 75 of the report attached to document GC(XXXIII)/887 and the situation in the area of the Middle East, and to report on the matter to the Board of Governors and to the General Conference at its thirty-fourth regular session';

"4. Invites all countries of the region, pending the establishment of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in the region of the Middle East, to declare their support for establishing such a zone, consistent with paragraph 63 (d) of the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly, and to deposit those declarations with the Security Council;

"5. Also invites those countries, pending the establishment of the zone, not to develop, produce, test or otherwise acquire nuclear weapons or permit the stationing on their territories, or territories under their control, of nuclear weapons or nuclear explosive devices;

"6. Invites the nuclear-weapon States and all other States to render their assistance in the establishment of the zone and at the same time to refrain from any action that runs counter to both the letter and the spirit of the present resolution;

"7. Extends its thanks to the Secretary-General for his report containing the views of parties concerned regarding the establishment of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in the region of the Middle East;

"8. Takes note of the above-mentioned report;

"9. Requests parties of the region to submit to the Secretary-General their views and suggestions with respect to the measures called for in paragraph 8 of resolution 43/65;

"10. Requests the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its forty-fifth session a progress report on the implementation of the present resolution;

"11. Decides to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-fifth session the item entitled 'Establishment of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in the region of the Middle East'."

2. Pursuant to paragraph 9 of the resolution, the Secretary-General, in a note verbale dated 16 February 1990, requested parties of the region to submit their views and suggestions with respect to measures called for in paragraph 8 of resolution 43/65. To date, the Secretary-General has received replies from Iraq, Oman and the Syrian Arab Republic, which are reproduced in section II of the present report. Any further replies will be issued as an addendum to the present report.

3. Pursuant to paragraph 10 of the resolution, the Secretary-General submits the present report on the implementation of the resolution.

II. REPLIES RECEIVED FROM GOVERNMENTS

IRAQ

[Original: Arabic]

[30 January 1990]

1. The establishment of nuclear-weapon-free zones helps to promote efforts towards nuclear disarmament, besides enhancing the security of the countries concerned and bringing us closer to attaining the predominant objective of achieving and maintaining international peace and security.

2. In accordance with its belief in this principle, Iraq has endorsed and participated in efforts to establish nuclear-weapon-free zones in various geographical regions, including our region of the Middle East, where points of tension give rise to dangers whose consequences are difficult to predict.

3. The establishment of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in the Middle East is neither a far-fetched suggestion nor a complicated puzzle. United Nations resolutions on this subject have affirmed that account must be taken of the circumstances and characteristics of the regions concerned when establishing such zones.

4. In this respect, the circumstances and characteristics of the Middle East region are as follows:

(a) The fundamental reason for the tension in the rgion is Israel's policy of aggression against the region's States. Israel is also the only party which continues openly to pursue a policy of attacking and destroying nuclear installations designed for peaceful purposes when it alone judges that they pose a supposed danger to its security. The year 1989 saw a substantial escalation of further statements from Israeli officials in a campaign directed against the Iraqi nuclear programme, unequivocally demonstrating Israel's continued determination to attack Iraqi nuclear installations. Iraq warned the international community of the dangers inherent in the continuation of this aggressive policy in a statement delivered by the official spokesman of the Iraqi Ministry of Foreign Affairs on 5 April 1989, which was published in International Atomic Energy Agency document INFCIRC/362 of 14 April 1989.

(b) Israel is the only party in the region which possesses nuclear weapons and continues to develop such weapons and their delivery systems.

(c) Israel is the only party in the region which has not acceded to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons (if we exclude certain countries which have no nuclear facilities at all). It is also the only party which refuses to place its nuclear facilities under the entire safeguards régime of the International Atomic Energy Agency, despite the unanimous adoption by the Security Council of its resolution 487 (1981), which calls upon Israel to place its nuclear facilities under that régime.

(d) Israel not only possesses military nuclear capabilities and delivery systems but is also helping other countries to acquire such capabilities and delivery systems. It is involved in active co-operation with the racist South African régime in this regard, as noted in recent international reports, and particularly in those originating in the United States. These provide clear and certain evidence of Israel's dangerous endeavours to assist in the proliferation of nuclear weapons to other regions of the world and to increase tension and instability.

(e) Israel is the only party in the region to be linked by a strategic alliance to a nuclear Power.

5. Given these circumstances and characteristics, we believe that any effort to establish a nuclear-weapon-free zone in the Middle East must be preceded by basic steps on the part of Israel, including the initiation of its nuclear disarmament, its accession to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons and the placing of its nuclear facilities under the entire safeguards régime of the International Atomic Energy Agency.

6. The steps referred to in paragraph 5 constitute an essential preliminary process which could help to reduce tension in the region and permit consideration of the following further steps:

(a) The parties concerned in the region should declare their support for establishing the nuclear-weapon-free zone, immediately desist from any measures which are incompatible with the objective underlying the zone's establishment and deposit their declarations with the Security Council.

(b) The nations of the region should refrain from concluding any treaties or agreements with any other party which would allow them to use existing or stockpiled nuclear weapons, or weapons obtained from a source outside the region, or to threaten to use such weapons.

(c) The nations of the region should declare their commitment not to attack such nuclear facilities - designed for peaceful purposes and subject to international control - as may exist in countries of the region, regardless of whether the attack is carried out with nuclear or conventional weapons or by means of deliberate sabotage operations.

(d) Nuclear Powers outside the region should deposit declarations with the Security Council to the effect that they will not take any measures inconsistent with the establishment of the zone and provide the Secretary-General of the United Nations with a list of the nuclear materials and devices which they have exported to States parties in the Middle East region.

OMAN

[Original: Arabic]

[23 April 1990]

1. Oman expresses its gratitude to the Secretary-General for his progress report containing the views of various concerned parties in the region with regard to the establishment of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in the region of the Middle East, as well as for the information to the effect that he has appointed a number of consultant experts to assist him in undertaking a study on effective and verifiable measures that would facilitate the establishment of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in the Middle East, taking into account the circumstances and characteristics of the region, as well as the views and suggestions of parties in the region. It also looks forward to the report to be submitted by the Secretary-General to the General Assembly at its forty-fifth session on the implementation of the General Assembly resolution and, in particular, to the views and recommendations of the consultant experts appointed by him.

2. In this regard, the Government of Oman wishes to draw the Secretary-General's attention to its reply in connection with General Assembly resolution 42/28 of 30 November 1987 on the establishment of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in the region of the Middle East, as included in the report of the Secretary-General (document A/43/484) dated 27 July 1988.

3. In accordance with that reply, Oman believes that the unanimous adoption by the General Assembly of resolution 43/65 of 7 December 1988 reflects the

determination of the international community to establish a nuclear-weapon-free zone in the Middle East region and that, in order for this unanimous vote to constitute a genuine and true expression of the views of the international community, all States - and particularly the States concerned - must proceed to take the following steps:

- All parties directly concerned should take the practical and urgent steps required for the implementation of the proposal to establish a nuclear-weapon-free zone in the region in accordance with the relevant resolutions of the General Assembly. The countries concerned, meaning those engaged in nuclear programmes and activities, should, as a means of promoting this objective, adhere to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons.

- Those countries of the region - and particularly those engaged in nuclear programmes and activities - which have not yet done so should, pending the establishment of the zone, declare their readiness to place all their nuclear activities and facilities under International Atomic Energy Agency safeguards.

- The countries of the region - and particularly those engaged in nuclear programmes and activities - should declare their unequivocal support for establishing such a zone, consistent with paragraph 63 (d) of the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly, and deposit those declarations with the Security Council.

- The countries of the region - and particularly those engaged in nuclear programmes and activities - should not develop, produce, test or otherwise acquire nuclear weapons or import or permit the stationing on their territories, or territories under their control, of nuclear weapons or nuclear explosive devices.

- The nuclear-weapon States and all other States should render their assistance in the establishment of the zone and at the same time refrain from any action that runs counter to both the letter and the spirit of General Assembly resolution 43/65, which was adopted unanimously.

SYRIAN ARAB REPUBLIC

[Original: Arabic]

[5 June 1990]

The Permanent Representative of the Syrian Arab Republic to the United Nations presents his compliments to the Secretary-General and has the honour to inform him, with reference to the Secretary-General's note No. 90-NWFZME of 16 February 1990, that the position of the Syrian Government with respect to the establishment of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in the region of the Middle East remains as expressed in document A/44/430/Add.1, dated 12 October 1989.

The Permanent Representative of the Syrian Arab Republic to the United Nations takes this opportunity to convey to the Secretary-General the assurances of his highest consideration.

UNITED
NATIONS

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General Assembly Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

A/45/389
S/21455
7 August 1990

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

GENERAL ASSEMBLY
Forty-fifth session
Items 23, 29, 32, 34, 35, 46, 54, 58
82 and 110 of the provisional agenda*
QUESTION OF PALESTINE
THE SITUATION IN AFGHANISTAN AND ITS
IMPLICATIONS FOR INTERNATIONAL PEACE
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THE SITUATION IN KAMPUCHEA
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CONSEQUENCES OF THE PROLONGATION OF THE
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CO-OPERATION
OFFICE OF THE UNITED NATIONS HIGH
COMMISSIONER FOR REFUGEES

SECURITY COUNCIL
Forty-fifth year

Letter dated 1 August 1990 from the Permanent Representative of Malaysia to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to transmit herewith, on behalf of the delegations of Malaysia, Brunei Darussalam, Indonesia, the Philippines, Singapore and Thailand, members of the Association of South-East Asian Nations (ASEAN), the Joint Communiqué of the Twenty-third ASEAN Ministerial Meeting, which was recently held at Jakarta on 24 and 25 July 1990 (see annex).

* A/45/150 and Corr.1.

I should be grateful if you could arrange to have the text of the present letter and its annex circulated as an official document of the General Assembly, under items 23, 29, 32, 34, 35, 46, 54, 58, 82 and 110 of the provisional agenda, and of the Security Council.

(Signed) RAZALI Ismail
Ambassador
Permanent Representative of Malaysia
to the United Nations

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ANNEX

Joint communiqué of the Twenty-third ASEAN Ministerial Meeting, held at Jakarta, on 24 and 25 July 1990

INTRODUCTION

1. The Twenty-third Ministerial Meeting of the Association of South-East Asian Nations (ASEAN) was held at Jakarta on 24 and 25 July 1990. The meeting was formally opened by His Excellency President Soeharto of the Republic of Indonesia.

2. The meeting was attended by: His Royal Highness Prince Mohamed Bolkiah, Minister for Foreign Affairs of Brunei Darussalem; His Excellency Mr. Ali Alatas, Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Indonesia; His Excellency Dato' Haji Abu Hassan bin Haji Omar, Minister for Foreign Affairs of Malaysia; His Excellency Mr. Raul S. Manglapus, Secretary of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of the Philippines; His Excellency Mr. Wong Kan Seng, Minister for Foreign Affairs and Community Development of Singapore; His Excellency Air Chief Marshal Siddhi Savetsila, Minister for Foreign Affairs of Thailand and their respective delegations.

3. His Excellency Mr. Rusli Noor, Secretary-General for the ASEAN secretariat and his staff also attended the meeting.

4. His Excellency Mr. Michael Somare, Minister for Foreign Affairs and Trade of Papua New Guinea, attended the open session as observer.

5. His Excellency Mr. Ali Alatas, Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Indonesia chaired the Meeting. His Excellency Dato' Haji Abu Hassan bin Haji Omar, Minister for Foreign Affairs of Malaysia, was elected Vice Chairman.

OPENING ADDRESS

6. In his opening address, His Excellency President Soeharto of the Republic of Indonesia stated, inter alia, that the ASEAN Ministerial Meeting was being held in the midst of profound global change and transition. It was also a time of challenge as well as of new opportunity within the ongoing process of détente and conciliation between the major Powers and their respective alliances. The President stressed that the political and economic transformations that continued to unfold in Europe would have far-reaching ramifications for future relations among States not confined to the continent alone. The President emphasized that ASEAN, in facing these global changes, needed to maintain a commensurate capacity for dynamic adaptation and to preserve at all times a clear and unified sense of purpose. It was therefore pertinent that the present meeting was not only a routine event, but a time for ASEAN to seize the opportunity to assess particularly and comprehensively its position, interest and objectives within a regional and global context.

REVIEW OF THE INTERNATIONAL SITUATION

7. The Foreign Ministers noted that the world had changed dramatically in the intervening 12 months between the 22nd and 23rd ASEAN Ministerial Meeting. Europe had undergone a radical transformation with the dismantling of the Berlin Wall and the democratization of the East European countries. German unification portended a whole new European architecture. East-West relations had improved beyond the level of détente, as aid for East European economies, including the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, was being actively considered by the West. The relationship between the Warsaw Pact and the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) was undergoing rapid changes. The USSR had redirected its attention towards domestic problems. Plagued by persistent trade and budget deficits, the United States of America was reassessing its global presence and calling upon its allies to share the financial burden of their defense.

8. The Foreign Ministers felt that it was imperative for ASEAN, in taking cognizance of the above developments, to adopt a more flexible and forward-looking approach to prepare itself for the challenges of the 1990s and, in particular, to strengthen itself and intensify intra-ASEAN co-operation.

9. The ASEAN Foreign Ministers recommend that, pursuant to the decision of the Heads of State or Government at the Manila Summit in 1987 and in view of the rapid changes presently taking place in the world, it would be desirable to prepare for the next summit. They noted that careful preparation would have to be made to ensure a successful summit.

10. The Foreign Ministers agreed that the ASEAN secretariat should develop a capability to conduct annually an exercise to produce an ASEAN Macroeconomic Outlook (AMO) for the consideration of ASEAN ministers at their meetings. They requested the Secretary-General of the ASEAN secretariat to pursue the immediate implementation of the AMO project.

CAMBODIA

11. The Foreign Ministers reviewed and assessed the latest developments on the Cambodian question and the continuing efforts to find a comprehensive, just and durable solution. They reaffirmed that such a solution could only be achieved by thoroughly preparing the resumption of the negotiating process of the Paris International Conference on Cambodia and not by military means. However, they noted with regret that the conflicting parties themselves so far have not sufficiently shown the necessary political will for a negotiated settlement.

12. The inability of the conflicting parties to seize the opportunity provided by the Informal Meeting on Cambodia at Jakarta, on 26 February to 1 March 1990, was one of the latest proofs of how inherently intricate the Cambodian question has been, and with the unsuccessful conclusion of the Informal Meeting on Cambodia, the momentum of the efforts to seek a negotiated settlement has suffered a drawback. However, they were of the view that the Informal Meeting on Cambodia, which was meant to revive the interrupted negotiating process of the Paris International

Conference on Cambodia did achieve considerable progress in formulating a set of principles that would have enabled the conflicting parties to move forward in their efforts to achieve a comprehensive, just and durable solution.

13. The Foreign Ministers welcomed the efforts of the five permanent members of the United Nations Security Council. In addition, they appreciated the efforts aimed at reviving the negotiating process by Thailand and Japan that led to the Tokyo meeting on 4 and 5 June 1990. They have also followed with appreciation the continuing efforts by Australia.

14. The Foreign Ministers expressed their concern that, if the present deteriorating situation is allowed to continue, the comprehensive settlement of the Cambodian question could become more difficult to achieve. They stressed that any future efforts to revive the negotiating process should take into account the results of the ongoing regional approaches and consultations among the five permanent members of the United Nations Security Council and should lead to the early convening of the Paris International Conference on Cambodia.

15. The ASEAN Foreign Ministers urged all Cambodian parties to intensify their efforts to reach an agreement on the creation of the supreme national council, consisting of representative individuals with authority among the Cambodian people representing all shades of political opinion. They were of the view that such a supreme national council should be the embodiment of the independence, sovereignty and unity of Cambodia and should occupy Cambodia's seat at the United Nations after it is formed. The ASEAN Foreign Ministers expressed the hope that such a supreme national council would be constituted by the time the forty-fifth session of the United Nations General Assembly is convened. They expressed the view that the representation of Cambodia at the United Nations is a delicate political question and that attempts to change the representation of Cambodia at this time, in the absence of an acceptable supreme national council, would set back the search for a comprehensive political solution to the Cambodian problem.

16. The Foreign Ministers expressed their appreciation to the international community for its continued support to the National Government of Cambodia in the United Nations and other international forums. The Foreign Ministers also acknowledged the contribution made by all concerned countries in the sustained efforts in seeking a comprehensive political solution to the Cambodian problem. They hoped that the international community would continue to co-operate with ASEAN in the common efforts to seek a comprehensive, just and durable solution to the Cambodian problem.

17. They recorded their gratitude to His Excellency Mr. Javier Pérez de Cuéllar, the United Nations Secretary-General, for his efforts in finding a comprehensive, just and durable settlement of the Cambodian problem. They also expressed their thanks to His Excellency Mr. Rafeeuddin Ahmed, Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Humanitarian Affairs in South-East Asia, and welcomed his presence at the Twenty-third ASEAN Ministerial Meeting.

18. The Foreign Ministers noted with appreciation the continuing efforts of the Ad Hoc Committee of the International Conference on Kampuchea towards a comprehensive political settlement.

INDOCHINESE ASYLUM SEEKERS

19. The Foreign Ministers reviewed the latest situation of the Indochinese asylum seekers in the ASEAN countries concerned. They expressed their concern over the unabated flow of these peoples. This continuing influx has imposed tremendous cost and created severe socio-economic, political and security problems for the countries of temporary refuge. It has also developed into a cause of tension not only between the countries of temporary refuge and countries of origin but also, between the countries of temporary refuge and third countries.

20. The Foreign Ministers reaffirmed that their commitment to the Comprehensive Plan of Action adopted at the International Conference on Indochinese Refugees, held at Geneva in June 1989, is subject to a durable solution of the boat people problem within the agreed time-frame. The humanitarian solution to this problem lies in the balanced and co-ordinated implementation of all the provisions of the Comprehensive Plan of Action.

21. The Foreign Ministers noted that the resettlement of pre-cut-off date arrivals has met the target set for the first year of the implementation of the Comprehensive Plan of Action and the expansion of the Orderly Departure Programme. In this connection, they expressed appreciation to all countries concerned for their co-operation. They, however, emphasized that gains in these two areas and in the very limited voluntary repatriation have been more than offset by the unrelenting arrivals.

22. The Foreign Ministers expressed their deep concern that one year after the adoption of the Comprehensive Plan of Action, the countries of temporary refuge have not experienced any amelioration of the intolerable burden they bear. Instead, they have been pressured to continue to provide temporary refuge, while fundamental elements of the Comprehensive Plan of Action have not been addressed. The Foreign Ministers emphasized that they can no longer accept Viet Nam's plea of its inability to deter clandestine departures. They can also no longer accept the continued opposition by Viet Nam and the United States to involuntary repatriation. Involuntary repatriation is provided for in the Comprehensive Plan of Action and is consistent with international practices reflecting the responsibility of States towards their own citizens.

23. The Foreign Ministers stressed that implementation of repatriation of Vietnamese boat people, whether voluntary or otherwise, must not impose further burden on the countries of temporary refuge. In this connection, they urgently called for the creation of a special international arrangement for the repatriation of all Vietnamese non-refugees, whereby the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) will be responsible for all aspects of the procedural and financial undertakings for such repatriation. Towards this end, they appealed to the international community to provide necessary support to UNHCR.

24. The Foreign Ministers emphasized that the survival of the Comprehensive Plan of Action hinges on the resolution of the issue of involuntary repatriation. They urged all parties concerned with the viability of the Comprehensive Plan of Action, particularly Viet Nam and the United States, to accept its implementation in its

totality. In this connection, they noted with appreciation the efforts of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees in attempting to promote consensus on this issue. However, in the light of the continued deadlock, the Foreign Ministers reiterated the sovereign right of countries of temporary refuge to take whatever action they deem necessary to safeguard their own national interests.

25. The Foreign Ministers expressed their grave concern over the recent upsurge of Cambodian boat people. They requested UNHCR and other parties concerned to take the necessary measures to stop the outflow of this category of boat people and to prevent the exacerbation of the already complicated situation and heavy burdens of the first asylum countries in South-East Asia. They are of the view that measures must be taken to include the Cambodian boat people within the purview of the international efforts to solve the problem.

ZONE OF PEACE, FREEDOM AND NEUTRALITY AND THE SOUTH-EAST ASIA NUCLEAR WEAPON FREE ZONE

26. The Foreign Ministers were of the view that concrete steps should further be taken to implement effectively the ASEAN Programme of Action adopted at the Third ASEAN Summit of 1987 concerning the Zone of Peace, Freedom and Neutrality and the South-East Asia Nuclear Weapon Free Zone. The Foreign Ministers felt that ASEAN should continue and intensify the work on the draft Treaty on South-East Asia Nuclear Weapon Free Zone and promote this concept with other States for the purpose of obtaining their support.

FOLLOW-UP ACTION ON THE DECISIONS OF THE THIRD MEETING OF ASEAN HEADS OF GOVERNMENT

27. The Foreign Ministers reviewed the implementation of the decisions of the Third Meeting of the ASEAN Heads of Government, held at Manila, December 1987. They were pleased to note that considerable progress had been made during the past year, particularly in the establishment of sectoral dialogue relations with the Republic of Korea. An important development in the strengthening of the ASEAN co-ordinating mechanism was the convening of the ASEAN Joint-Ministerial Meeting (JMM) of the Foreign and Economic Ministers. They welcomed the participation of the ASEAN Economic Ministers in the Post-Ministerial Conference, especially as more economic issues were being discussed at these meetings.

28. The Foreign Ministers approved the ASEAN Standing Committee's recommendations on the improvement of the format of the post-ministerial conferences.

ASEAN SECRETARIAT

29. The Foreign Ministers expressed great satisfaction over the initiatives taken by the ASEAN Standing Committee to strengthen the role and effectiveness of the ASEAN mechanism and structures, especially the ASEAN secretariat, and called for sustained efforts in this direction. They welcomed the assistance being rendered

by the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), the Asian Development Bank (ADB), Canada and the European Community in support of these initiatives.

30. The Foreign Ministers agreed to the establishment of the UNDP-sponsored panel of five eminent persons to study and make the necessary recommendations on strengthening and revamping the structure and mechanism of ASEAN, in particular the ASEAN secretariat.

31. The Foreign Ministers appointed Ch'ng Meng K'ng of Singapore to the new post of Deputy Secretary-General of the ASEAN secretariat for a period of three years. The Foreign Ministers felt that the new post would assist in enhancing the role of the ASEAN secretariat in line with the decision of the Third ASEAN Summit.

REVIEW OF ASEAN CO-OPERATION

32. In reviewing the progress made in ASEAN co-operation over the past year, the Foreign Ministers noted with satisfaction the various programmes and activities undertaken to further promote intra-ASEAN co-operation, particularly in the fields of trade, energy, commodities, social welfare, culture, labour affairs, education, youth development, science and technology and civil service matters.

33. The Foreign Ministers expressed satisfaction that progress had been made in the finalization of Thailand's ASEAN Potash Mining Project and noted that all the six ASEAN member countries would be participating as shareholders in the project.

34. The Foreign Ministers noted that the Revised Basic Agreement on ASEAN Industrial Joint Ventures (AIJV) would be amended in order to extend the deadlines of 1990 for the 60 per cent non-ASEAN equity participation in the AIJV up to the end of 1993.

35. The Foreign Ministers agreed on the establishment of the ASEAN Social Development Fund and, along with the ASEAN Science and Technology Fund, which was created earlier, were convinced that these funds would help promote greater regional co-operation in these fields.

36. The Foreign Ministers welcomed the adoption of the Kuala Lumpur Accord on Environment and Development at the 4th ASEAN Ministerial Meeting on the Environment, held at Subang, Malaysia, on 18 and 19 June 1990, which decided that a common ASEAN position on environmental matters should be formulated for presentation to the Ministerial-level Conference on the Environment for Asia and the Pacific and later to the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development in 1992.

37. The Foreign Ministers noted with satisfaction the progress being made on the preparations for the Visit ASEAN Year 1992 and requested the dialogue countries to contribute to the success of the programme.

PROPOSED ASEAN TREATY OF ECONOMIC CO-OPERATION

38. Cognizant of the urgent need for ASEAN to cope with the rapid and dramatic developments taking place not only in Europe but also in the region, and conscious of the challenges that these events will pose for the viability of ASEAN, the Foreign Ministers felt that it was timely to take more concrete steps towards more effective intra-ASEAN economic co-operation. In this connection, the Foreign Ministers took particular note of the proposal of the Philippines for the conclusion of an ASEAN Treaty of Economic Co-operation and directed their senior officials, in co-ordination with senior economic officials and the directors-general of the ASEAN national secretaries, to consider the setting up of a committee to study the need for a treaty or other framework for ASEAN economic co-operation for submission to the ASEAN economic ministers for its consideration.

PARTICIPATION OF THE PRIVATE SECTOR

39. The Foreign Ministers acknowledge the growing importance of private sector participation in the dialogue process, as well as intra-ASEAN co-operation, and expressed the hope that such participation would be intensified.

40. The Foreign Ministers commended the continuing collaboration among the drug agencies and the non-governmental organizations in ASEAN in the combat against the drug problem. The Ministers also expressed their conviction that the drug problem could be dealt with more effectively through a co-ordinated multidisciplinary approach addressing simultaneously all aspects related to the drug menace in collaboration with the international community.

ASEAN-PACIFIC CO-OPERATION ON HUMAN RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME

41. The Foreign Ministers noted the report of the Fifth Meeting of the Ad Hoc Working Group on ASEAN-Pacific Co-operation on human resources development programme, held at Jakarta on 22 February 1990. They expressed concern over the lack of progress made to date on the implementation of the programme and called upon the dialogue partners for a more positive response to the project proposals submitted by ASEAN.

CO-OPERATION WITH DIALOGUE COUNTRIES AND OTHER ORGANIZATIONS

42. The Foreign Ministers reviewed the activities being implemented within the framework of ASEAN co-operation with dialogue countries and international organizations and noted with satisfaction the progress made in the various fields, particularly in the areas of development co-operation. The Foreign Ministers, however, expressed their disappointment on the slow progress on issues relating to improved market access for products of export interest to ASEAN.

43. The Foreign Ministers expressed satisfaction with the progress on the implementation of the ASEAN-Australia Economic Co-operation Programme (AAECP),

Phase II, and the focus given to the areas of trade and investment promotion, science and technology and agro-based projects, with special reference to human resource development. The Foreign Ministers noted the broadening of the ASEAN-Australia Forum's agenda to include co-operation in telecommunications, environment and education.

44. The Foreign Ministers noted with satisfaction the progress in the ASEAN-Canada dialogue relations. The Foreign Ministers also noted that the establishment of the Canada-ASEAN Centre at Singapore had resulted in improved management and co-ordination of the development co-operation programmes. The Foreign Ministers further expressed the hope that there would be greater increase in trade and investment co-operation between ASEAN and Canada. The Foreign Ministers welcomed the offer of the Canadian Government to host a special ASEAN-Canada ministerial meeting at Jasper, Canada, on 5 to 7 October 1990, and hoped that the outcome of the meeting would further enhance the ASEAN-Canada relations.

45. The Foreign Ministers noted the successful outcome of the 8th ASEAN-Economic Community Ministerial Meeting, at Kuching, Malaysia, on 16 and 17 February 1990. In taking note of the developments in the Soviet Union and in Central and Eastern Europe, the Foreign Ministers expressed the hope that the commitment of the Economic Community (EC) to assist these countries towards free-market economies would not be at the expense of ASEAN-EC ties. On the creation of the Single European Market, the Foreign Ministers urged the EC to ensure that its implementation would not adversely affect ASEAN's interests. The Foreign Ministers reaffirmed that industrial co-operation should be accorded high priority in ASEAN-EC relations. The Foreign Ministers further urged the EC to provide improved market access for ASEAN exports.

46. The Foreign Ministers expressed satisfaction over Japan's continuing support for the cultural and development co-operation activities of ASEAN. The Ministers expressed the hope that Japan would give priority consideration to the resolution of existing trade issues between ASEAN and Japan, particularly in the area of market access for products of interest to ASEAN. In this regard, the Ministers welcomed the convening of the first meeting between ASEAN and Japan trade exports at Tokyo, in September 1990, as well as the participation for the first time by the private sector in the forthcoming 12th ASEAN-Japan Forum at Tokyo.

47. The Foreign Ministers welcomed measures to be taken by the New Zealand Government in across-the-board reduction in its tariff and other liberalization programmes in the industrial sector. The Foreign Ministers requested New Zealand to continue to find practical ways to resolve problems and obstacles to facilitate the entry of ASEAN export products to the New Zealand market. The Foreign Ministers also welcomed the implementation of the projects under Inter-institutional Linkages Programme and the finalization of Trade and Investment Promotion Package projects.

48. The Foreign Ministers noted with satisfaction that the ASEAN-United States dialogue continued to serve as an important forum for co-operation in the areas of trade, investment and development. The Foreign Ministers welcomed the signing of the Project Grant Agreement on Private Investment and Trade Opportunities. The

project set new directions for ASEAN-United States co-operation, which would enhance the participation of ASEAN and United States private sectors in ASEAN-United States trade and investment. On the ASEAN-United States Initiative, the Foreign Ministers welcomed the decision of the ASEAN economic ministers and the United States trade representatives to establish a Joint Working Group on ASEAN-United States Economic Relations as a concrete effort not only to strengthen and improve the ASEAN-United States economic and trade relations but also to complement the multilateral trading system under the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT).

49. The Foreign Ministers expressed their appreciation for the UNDP contribution to ASEAN development co-operation. In particular, the Foreign Ministers were pleased to note the preparations being made for the 5th UNDP Cycle (1992-1996) in the development of a programmatic approach to the formulation and implementation of the ASEAN-UNDP technical co-operation.

ASIA-PACIFIC ECONOMIC CO-OPERATION

50. The Foreign Ministers noted with satisfaction the outcome of the Joint Ministerial Meeting, held at Kuching, Malaysia, on 15 February 1990, in which ASEAN reaffirmed its position on Asia-Pacific Economic Co-operation, as stated at the Canberra meeting on 6 and 7 November 1989. ASEAN would continue to be guided by the basic principles stated at the Canberra meeting, which stated, inter alia, that Asia-Pacific Economic Co-operation should continue to be a loose, exploratory and informal consultative process, that the Asia-Pacific Economic Co-operation process should not dilute the identity of ASEAN and that it should not be directed towards the establishment of an economic trading bloc, as this would be contrary to the support of ASEAN for the establishment of a more fair and free-multilateral trading system. In pursuing this goal, ASEAN should take a pragmatic and gradual approach.

51. The Foreign Ministers welcomed the positive results of the two meetings of APEC senior officials, held at Singapore in March and May 1990, and looked forward to the opportunity for consultations with other participants on major economic developments and issues at the forthcoming ministerial meeting at Singapore, from 29 to 31 July 1990.

INTERNATIONAL ECONOMIC ISSUES

52. The Foreign Ministers noted that the global economic scene was still characterized by the escalation of trade protectionism, including new forms of protectionism, the unstable and low commodity prices, heavy debt burden and the drastic aggravation of reversed transfer of financial flows and the persistent monetary instability. The Foreign Ministers felt that it was therefore essential for the developed and developing countries to enhance their co-operation in addressing the global problems of an increasingly interdependent and integrated world economy.

53. The Foreign Ministers reaffirmed their strong commitment to the successful completion of the Uruguay Round of multilateral trade negotiations by December 1990 and urged the developed countries to adopt a more forthcoming and positive attitude in the remaining period of the Uruguay Round, taking fully into consideration the areas of interest to the developing countries, particularly tropical products, agriculture, textiles and clothing, and international trading rules, including anti-dumping and countervailing measures. The Foreign Ministers reiterated that special and differential treatment for developing countries was an integral element of the negotiations and that it should be applied to all aspects of the Uruguay Round.

54. The Foreign Ministers expressed concern at the adverse effects that the anti-tropical timber and anti-vegetable oil campaigns in certain developed countries were having on ASEAN exports earnings. The Foreign Ministers noted that an ASEAN ministerial delegation would be visiting the Economic Community and other major consuming countries to counter the anti-tropical timber campaigns. The Foreign Ministers urged the developed countries to provide technical and research expertise to upgrade tropical forest management and development, so as to intensify research and development activities on tropical forests.

55. The Foreign Ministers were of the view that the efforts should be made for the Common Fund for Commodities to become operational as soon as possible, as it would give fresh impetus to international action in the area of commodities.

56. On the global debt problem, the Foreign Ministers expressed their concern over the growing financial outflows from developing countries in the form of external debt payment, which constituted one of the most debilitating deterrents to sustained growth and development. The Foreign Ministers felt that a comprehensive, durable and development-oriented solution to the debt problem, based on the principle of shared responsibility of both debtors and creditors, was imperative.

SUMMIT-LEVEL GROUP FOR SOUTH-SOUTH CONSULTATION AND CO-OPERATION (GROUP OF 15)

57. The Foreign Ministers welcomed the First Meeting of the Summit-level Group for South-South Consultation and Co-operation at Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia, from 1 to 3 June 1990. The Foreign Ministers expressed the hope that this forum would further enhance co-operation through the revitalization of the North-South dialogue and the strengthening of South-South co-operation.

SECURITY SITUATION IN SOUTH-EAST ASIA

58. With regard to the South-East Asian region, the Foreign Ministers were of the view that the security situation in the area required careful observation at all times. In that light, they agreed on the need to conduct dialogue on the subject within the context of the Declaration of ASEAN Concord, at Bali, in 1976 and the Kuala Lumpur Declaration on the Zone of Peace, Freedom and Neutrality of 1971.

INTERNATIONAL SECURITY AND DISARMAMENT

59. The Foreign Ministers welcomed the fundamental changes in East-West relations that have significantly improved the international climate for the promotion of peace, security and co-operation among States. In this connection, they further welcomed the positive results achieved recently by the Bush-Gorbachev meeting, as well as the NATO summit meetings that, inter alia, agreed to ease tensions at global and regional levels with particular reference to the European region.

60. The Foreign Ministers noted that the progress made in negotiations on nuclear, chemical and conventional disarmaments has resulted from the improved relations. Further progress in this field will contribute positively to international peace and security.

61. In reiterating their belief that nuclear disarmament negotiations should involve all nations under the aegis of the United Nations, the Foreign Ministers expressed their concern that such negotiations still remain the domain of the super-Powers.

62. The Foreign Ministers noted that the Fourth Review Conference for the Nuclear Weapons Non-proliferation Treaty is scheduled to take place in August 1990. Despite its shortcomings, they expressed their confidence in the Non-proliferation Treaty as an instrument to prevent the proliferation of nuclear weapons and as a foundation for nuclear disarmament.

63. The Foreign Ministers expressed their support for the initiative by Indonesia, Mexico, Peru, Sri Lanka, Venezuela and Yugoslavia to convene a conference with a view to transforming the Partial Test-Ban Treaty into a Comprehensive Test-Ban Treaty. To achieve this objective, they called upon the nuclear-weapon States to co-operate with the non-nuclear-weapon States.

64. The Foreign Ministers welcomed the regional initiative to disseminate information on chemical weapons through seminars or workshops, as was done at Canberra, and the forthcoming one to be organized in Venezuela. These initiatives would create a better appreciation of the urgent need to conclude at the earliest possible date a universal and comprehesive chemical weapons convention.

EASTERN AND CENTRAL EUROPE

65. The Foreign Ministers welcomed the rapid and momentous development currently taking place in Eastern and Central Europe, in particular the establishment of greater political pluralism and movement towards a market economy, thus paving the way for larger trade and investment opportunities there. They looked forward to supporting the strengthening of the relations and the expansion of co-operation between the ASEAN countries and the countries of Eastern Europe in all fields of mutual benefit.

MIDDLE EAST

66. The Foreign Ministers reviewed the situation in the Middle East and expressed concern that, despite positive developments taking place on the international scene, the situation in the occupied territories continues to deteriorate. They stressed the urgency for a settlement and reaffirmed their strong support for the International Peace Conference on the Middle East, under the auspices of the United Nations, in order to achieve a just, comprehensive and lasting solution. They reiterated their full support for the legitimate struggle of the Palestinian people to exercise their inalienable rights, including the right to self-determination and independence, and the restoration of Arab sovereignty over the occupied territories.

67. The Foreign Ministers deplored the creation of new settlements of Jewish immigrants in the Arab occupied territories by Israel. This unjustified act has serious consequences, including changes in the balance of the demographic composition, which would further complicate the search for a political solution to the conflict. This is also in violation of the relevant United Nations resolutions, basic principles of international law, especially the fourth Geneva Convention of 1949, as well as the basic rights of the Palestinian people.

68. The Foreign Ministers expressed their regret over the suspension by the United States of its dialogue with the PLO and called for its early resumption. They expressed their conviction that such a dialogue is an essential ingredient for resolving the Middle East conflict.

LEBANON

69. The Foreign Ministers reiterated their deep concern over the continuing conflict in Lebanon. They reaffirmed their support for the full sovereignty, territorial integrity and national unity of Lebanon. They expressed their belief that the Taif Agreement provides a suitable framework for dialogue and negotiations to preserve the integrity, independence and sovereignty of Lebanon and therefore urged all parties concerned to respect and accept the Taif Agreement.

IRAN-IRAQ

70. The Foreign Ministers welcomed the meeting between the Foreign Ministers of Iran and Iraq, held at Geneva on 4 July 1990, under the auspices of the United Nations.

71. The Foreign Ministers also welcomed the possibility of summit-level talks between the two States, which would contribute to the attainment of peace on the basis of United Nations Security Council resolution 598. They also expressed their full support for the continuing efforts of the United Nations Secretary-General in bridging the differences between the two parties on the implementation of Security Council resolution 598.

72. The Foreign Ministers expressed their appreciation for the contribution made by the United Nations Security Council, as well as the important role of the United Nations Iran-Iraq Military Observer Group (UNIIMOG) in maintaining the cease-fire and easing the tension.

AFGHANISTAN

73. The Foreign Ministers remained concerned over the prolonged conflict in Afghanistan. They urged all parties concerned to observe the Geneva Agreement on the settlement of the situation relating to Afghanistan and to convene an intra-Afghan dialogue with a view to setting up a broad-based government in which all segments of the Afghan people are represented. They also called for renewed efforts by all parties involved, including the United Nations Secretary-General, to help overcome the present impasse.

SOUTHERN AFRICA

74. The Foreign Ministers reaffirmed their condemnation of the apartheid system, which constitutes a crime against humanity, and reiterated their commitment to work for its total elimination. While welcoming the lifting of the ban on the African National Congress of South Africa (ANC) and other anti-apartheid organizations, as well as the release of Mr. Nelson Mandela, they believed that barriers to the total dismantling of the apartheid system remain in place. They agreed that sanctions by the international community had been responsible for bringing the Pretoria régime to the negotiating table. In this regard, they also agreed that sanctions must be maintained until complete dismantling of apartheid is irreversible.

75. The Foreign Ministers welcomed the newly proclaimed independence of Namibia and its membership in the United Nations and the Commonwealth. They pledged their commitment to work towards closer co-operation with Namibia in meeting the challenges of its post-independence era.

TWENTY-FOURTH ASEAN MINISTERIAL MEETING

76. The Foreign Ministers agreed that the Twenty-fourth ASEAN Ministerial Meeting would be held at Malaysia in June 1991.

77. The delegations of Brunei Darussalam, Malaysia, the Philippines, Singapore and Thailand expressed their sincere and deep appreciation to the Government and people of the Republic of Indonesia for their warm and generous hospitality and the excellent facilities and efficient arrangements made for the meeting.

78. The meeting was held in the traditional spirit of ASEAN friendship and solidarity.

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UNITED
NATIONS

General Assembly Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

A/45/390
S/21456
7 August 1990

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

GENERAL ASSEMBLY
Forty-fifth session
Item 35 of the provisional agenda*
THE SITUATION IN THE MIDDLE EAST

SECURITY COUNCIL
Forty-fifth year

Letter dated 6 August 1990 from the Permanent Representative of Maldives to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to transmit herewith the press release issued on 4 August 1990 by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Maldives (see annex).

I should be grateful if you would arrange to have the present letter and its annex circulated as an official document of the General Assembly, under item 35 of the provisional agenda, and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Hussein MANIKFAN
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

* A/45/150 and Corr.1.

ANNEX

Press release issued on 4 August 1990 by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Maldives

The Government of the Republic of Maldives is deeply concerned over the critical developments in the Gulf in the wake of the Iraqi armed intervention in Kuwait. As a matter of principle the Maldives has always opposed all acts of intervention and interference by States in the internal affairs of other States, and the use of force in the settlement of disputes. It is regrettable that the Maldives has to express a view against a country with whom it enjoys extremely good relations. The Government of the Republic of Maldives urges the Iraqi Government to respond positively to the call of the Security Council and the international community and immediately and unconditionally to withdraw its troops from Kuwait allowing the people of Kuwait to restore normalcy in their country. Furthermore, the Government of the Republic of Maldives calls upon Iraq to settle the dispute through peaceful means.

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UNITED
NATIONS

General Assembly Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

A/45/391
S/21458
7 August 1990
ENGLISH
ORIGINAL: FRENCH

GENERAL ASSEMBLY
Forty-fifth session
Item 35 of the provisional agenda*
THE SITUATION IN THE MIDDLE EAST

SECURITY COUNCIL
Forty-fifth year

Letter dated 7 August 1990 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i.
of the Permanent Mission of Ghana to the United Nations
addressed to the Secretary-General

Upon instructions, I have the honour to transmit herewith the text of a statement issued on 7 August 1990 by the Government of the Republic of Ghana on the current crisis between Iraq and Kuwait (see annex).

I should be grateful if you would have the present letter and its annex circulated as an official document of the General Assembly, under item 35 of the provisional agenda, and of the Security Council.

(Signed) N. K. DUMEVI
Chargé d'affaires a.i.

* A/45/150 and Corr.1.

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ANNEX

Statement issued on 7 August 1990 by the Government of Ghana on the Iraq-Kuwait crisis

The Government of Ghana has expressed concern at the latest developments in the conflict between Iraq and Kuwait. It had been expected that the negotiations embarked upon by the two countries in the past few days would lead to a peaceful settlement of the crisis.

The Government of Ghana therefore feels compelled to address an urgent appeal to Iraq to exercise restraint and to return to the negotiating table with Kuwait in order to bring about a peaceful settlement.

This appeal is made in accordance with the spirit and principles of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries and the Charter of the United Nations, particularly the principle of non-use of force in the settlement of disputes.

It is the view of the Ghana Government that the Government and people of Kuwait should be allowed to find a peaceful solution to any internal problems confronting their country. Ghana therefore urges the Iraqi Government to take steps to withdraw its forces from Kuwait to allow the situation there to return to normality as soon as possible.

The Government of Ghana further appeals to all Powers within and outside the Gulf area to refrain from any action that might aggravate the conflict between Iraq and Kuwait.

UNITED
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General Assembly

Distr.
GENERAL

A/45/392
22 August 1990

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

Forty-fifth session
Item 62 (d) and (e) of the
provisional agenda*

REVIEW OF THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE RECOMMENDATIONS AND DECISIONS ADOPTED BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY AT ITS TENTH SPECIAL SESSION

Advisory Board on Disarmament Matters

United Nations Institute for Disarmament Research

Note by the Secretary-General

The Secretary-General has the honour to transmit to the General Assembly the report of the Director of the United Nations Institute for Disarmament Research on the activities of the Institute (see annex I) and the report of the Advisory Board on Disarmament Matters in its capacity as Board of Trustees of the Institute (see annex II).

* A/45/150 and Corr.1.

ANNEX I

Report of the Director of the United Nations Institute for Disarmament Research on the activities of the Institute

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I. INTRODUCTION

1. The United Nations Institute for Disarmament Research (UNIDIR), which has been in existence since 1 October 1980, is an autonomous institution within the framework of the United Nations, established by the General Assembly in its resolution 34/83 M of 11 December 1979 for the purpose of undertaking independent research on disarmament and related problems, particularly international security issues, working in close relationship with the Department for Disarmament Affairs.

2. The statute of UNIDIR was approved by the General Assembly in its resolution 39/148 H of 17 December 1984.

3. The statute provides that the Institute shall work on the basis of the provisions of the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly, the first special session devoted to disarmament (General Assembly resolution S-10/2 of 30 June 1978) and that it shall aim at:

(a) Providing the international community with more diversified and complete data on problems relating to international security, the armaments race and disarmament in all fields, particularly in the nuclear field, so as to facilitate progress, through negotiations, towards greater security for all States and towards the economic and social development of all peoples;

(b) Promoting informed participation by all States in disarmament efforts;

(c) Assisting ongoing negotiations on disarmament and continuing efforts to ensure greater international security at a progressively lower level of armaments, particularly nuclear armaments, by means of objective and factual studies and analyses;

(d) Carrying out more in-depth, forward-looking and long-term research on disarmament, so as to provide a general insight into the problems involved, and stimulating new initiatives for new negotiations.

4. The present report is submitted to the General Assembly in pursuance of paragraph 6 of its resolution 39/148 H, by which the Director is invited to report annually to the Assembly on the activities carried out by the Institute. a/ The present report is for the period July 1989 to June 1990.

5. An account of the activities of the Secretary-General's Advisory Board on Disarmament Matters, functioning in its capacity as the Board of Trustees of UNIDIR, is given in a separate report (see annex II of the present document).

II. ORGANIZATION AND METHODS OF WORK

6. UNIDIR has a very small staff, which at present consists of a Director, a Deputy Director and two General Service staff. The Institute relies heavily on project-related short-term contracts to implement its research programme. This system of recruitment, which is geared to the research programme and designed on a

project basis, permits recourse to and utilization of reputable expertise available both inside and outside the United Nations system. This method has also contributed to the efforts of UNIDIR to expand its relations and contacts with other research institutes and individual experts from different regions of the world. Full use is being made of existing United Nations services to ensure co-ordination, economy and cost-effectiveness.

7. Within the approved research programme, the Institute hires the services of, or develops co-operation with, individual experts or research organizations for the implementation of the programme. It approaches those whom it considers qualified to be engaged in the respective research projects, determines the framework of the research and subsequently reviews the manuscript at the time of its finalization by the author before its publication and dissemination. Groups composed of persons known for their expertise and experience may be established to assist in carrying out research projects so that a multidisciplinary approach and various schools of thought can be taken into account.

8. In each UNIDIR publication the procedure followed in the implementation and finalization of the research project is stated to make it understood that, although conducted within the research programme of UNIDIR and on its initiative, the contents of the publication are the responsibility of the author. Nevertheless, without taking a position on the views expressed by the authors of its research publications, UNIDIR assumes responsibility for determining whether the research merits publication and dissemination.

9. Voluntary contributions from States and public and private organizations form the principal financing of the Institute's activities. A subvention towards meeting the cost of the Director and the staff of the Institute is provided from the regular budget of the United Nations, in conformity with the provisions of the statute of UNIDIR.

10. During the period under review, the following countries and institutions have either pledged or paid in contributions to the Institute's Trust Fund, which are being utilized to finance the 1990 work programme of the Institute: Australia, Bulgaria, China, Cyprus, Finland, France, German Democratic Republic, Greece, New Zealand, Norway, Republic of Korea, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, the Canadian Institute for International Peace and Security and the Ford Foundation. UNIDIR avails itself of the opportunity to express its gratitude to these countries and institutions for their generous contributions.

III. COMPLETED PROJECTS

A. Conference of African research institutes

11. UNIDIR, with the co-operation of the Algerian National Institute for Global Strategic Studies (INESG), organized a conference among African research institutes working in the field of disarmament and international security issues, on 24 and 25 March 1990 at Algiers. The Algiers conference was the first in a planned series of regional conferences of research institutes under the aegis of UNIDIR for the

purpose of bringing together the research community in the region and fostering inter-institute co-operation.

12. The conference was attended by more than 20 African experts and scholars as well as by a limited number of experts from other regions of the world. The United Nations Regional Centre for Peace and Disarmament in Africa and the Organization of African Unity (OAU) were represented at the conference.

13. Four sessions were held, during which the following subjects were discussed:

(a) Concepts of security in Africa, with reports by Affolabi Moussa Okanla (Benin) and M'Hamed Taibi (Algeria);

(b) African positions on disarmament I: global issues, with reports by Ali Hillal Dessouki (Egypt) and Col. Gustave Zoula (OAU);

(c) African positions on disarmament II: regional and subregional issues, with reports by Habib Fedhila (Tunisia) and Gabriel Olusanya (Nigeria);

(d) A round-table discussion on co-operation among research institutes in Africa was held, with papers prepared by UNIDIR.

14. Press conferences were held at the opening and closure of the conference. The papers presented at the conference will be published by UNIDIR.

B. UNIDIR Newsletter

15. The publication of the UNIDIR Newsletter was continued as a means of maintaining and developing co-operation among research institutes in the field of disarmament, international security and other related fields, and as a conduit for information to others.

16. During the period under review, four issues were published. The subject issues focused on outer space (No. 3, September 1989) and on verification of disarmament agreements (No. 1, March 1990). The two regional issues were devoted to research in Eastern Europe (No. 4, December 1989) and North America (No. 2, June 1990).

17. The two remaining issues for 1990 will be devoted to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons and to disarmament research in Western Europe.

C. Fellowship and internship programme

18. The Institute's regular fellowship programme enables scholars from developing countries to undertake research on disarmament in UNIDIR. The work of visiting fellows continued to make an important contribution. During 1990, the visiting fellows of UNIDIR are: Mr. Affolabi Moussa Okanla (Benin), Mr. Mostafa Elwi Saif (Egypt), Mr. M. A. Samad (Bangladesh) and Ms. Luisa Reyna Pino Ordaz (Mexico).

19. UNIDIR also welcomed several interns and research scholars from Canada, France, the Federal Republic of Germany and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.

D. Security of third world countries

20. In 1987, the UNIDIR Board of Trustees had expressed a wide measure of support for a research project on the security of third world countries. UNIDIR accordingly developed a project proposal that envisages a comprehensive analysis of security of third world countries.

21. A group of scholars adequately representative of the political and geographical diversity in the third world were invited to approach the subject both from a regional perspective and in its totality, examining specific threats to the security of third world countries and identifying the elements of third world perceptions of security.

22. The final meeting of the group was held at New Delhi from 24 to 26 April 1990, with the co-operation of the Institute for Defence Studies and Analyses of India. The research report resulting from the project will be published in late 1990.

E. Verification

National concepts

23. A research project analysing in detail the viewpoints of States in multilateral disarmament negotiations on the problem of verification is under way. One research report has been completed and was published in the period under review.

Repertory of verification methods, procedures and techniques

24. The project aims at elaborating a repertory of methods and practices concerning verification of treaties and agreements currently in force so as to assist the international community in assessing actual experience in this field.

25. The project is being undertaken with the assistance of a group of experts from various fields, who serve in their personal capacity.

26. The group of experts is composed of Anguel Anastassov (Bulgaria), Adolf von Baeckmann (International Atomic Energy Agency), Gilles Cottereau (France), Du Shuhua (China), Jozef Goldblat (Sweden), Hendrik Johannes van der Graaf (Netherlands), Andrzej Karkoszka (Poland), Mikhail Kokeev (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics), Ahmed Mahiou (Algeria), Ellis Morris (Canada), William Potter (United States of America) and J. S. Teja (India).

27. Two expert group meetings were held, at Sofia from 15 to 17 January 1990 and at Geneva from 27 to 29 June 1990. The research report will be published in 1990.

F. Outer space

Problems of definition and demarcation in the prevention of an arms race in outer space

28. Following the successful conclusion of the first research project on outer space, which resulted in the UNIDIR publication entitled Disarmament: Problems Related to Outer Space, a second project was initiated in 1988. It deals with problems of definition and demarcation in the prevention of an arms race in outer space and it entails the pooling of the expertise of an international group of scientific and legal experts under the aegis of UNIDIR in order to provide a variety of optional approaches that the international community could utilize in the task of preventing an arms race in outer space.

29. Two meetings of the group were held, in Ulan Bator from 16 to 20 July 1989 and in Moscow from 14 to 16 November 1989. The project has been concluded and the publication of the research report is expected in 1990.

G. Symposium on defensive strategies, defence postures and disarmament

30. The concepts of "non-provocative defence", defensive strategies and defence postures have increasingly become the subject of research activity and widespread political recognition.

31. UNIDIR, in association with the United Nations Association of the United States of America and the Max-Planck Society of the Federal Republic of Germany, held a symposium in New York on the subject from 6 to 8 September 1989. Approximately 30 participants, including academic specialists, diplomats, military experts and others representing a diversity of countries, were invited to participate. The concepts were examined from different perspectives, with a view to investigating their feasibility as disarmament measures achieving security at lower levels of armaments, their applicability in regions outside Europe and their impact on strategic concepts and approaches.

32. The papers presented at the symposium and a summary of the discussion have been published as a research report.

H. Publications

33. The research reports produced by UNIDIR are intended for publication and wide dissemination through free distribution to diplomatic missions and sales through the United Nations Sales Section and other outlets. In addition to research reports, UNIDIR publishes research papers written by researchers within UNIDIR and related to its programme of work. They are distributed in the same manner as the research reports. The third category of the publications programme of UNIDIR is the quarterly Newsletter.

34. Under an arrangement concluded with Taylor and Francis, the London-based publishing house with branches in New York, Philadelphia and Washington, D.C., selected UNIDIR research reports are now published in English by Taylor and Francis and are available for purchase through their sales network as well as through the United Nations Sales Section. A similar arrangement has been negotiated for the publication of UNIDIR research reports in French by Masson in Paris.

35. The 1988 UNIDIR publication Arms Transfers and Dependence by Christian Catrina, published by Taylor and Francis, was selected by Choice, the monthly review service published by the Association of College and Research Libraries of the United States of America, as an outstanding academic book for 1989.

36. UNIDIR publications during the period under review are the following:

(a) Problems and Perspectives of Conventional Disarmament in Europe, Proceedings of the Geneva Conference, 23-25 January 1989, published for UNIDIR by Taylor and Francis, New York, 1989, 140 pp.;

(b) Désarmement classique en Europe - Problèmes et perspectives, published for UNIDIR by Masson, Paris, 1990, 228 pp.;

(c) Non-Offensive Defense - a Global Perspective, Proceedings of the New York Symposium, 6-8 September 1989, published for UNIDIR by Taylor and Francis, New York, 1990;

(d) The Projected Chemical Weapons Convention: A Guide to the Negotiations in the Conference on Disarmament, by Thomas Bernauer, Geneva, UNIDIR, 1990, 330 pp. (United Nations publication, Sales No. GV.E.90.0.3);

(e) Bibliographical Survey of Secondary Literature on Military Expenditures, UNIDIR Research Paper No. 6, 39 pp. (United Nations publication, Sales No. GV.E.89.0.14);

(f) Verification: The Soviet Stance, its past, present and future, by Mikhail Kokeev and Andrei Androsov, Geneva, UNIDIR, 1990, 131 pp. (United Nations publication, Sales No. GV.E.90.0.6);

(g) Repertory of Disarmament Research, Geneva, UNIDIR, 1990;

(h) UNIDIR Newsletter, vol. 2, No. 3, September 1989, "Outer space/L'espace extra-atmosphérique", 32 pp.;

(i) UNIDIR Newsletter, vol. 2, No. 4, December 1989, "Research in Eastern Europe/La recherche en Europe de l'Est", 48 pp.;

(j) UNIDIR Newsletter, vol. 3, No. 1, March 1990, "Verification in disarmament agreements/La vérification des accords sur le désarmement", 48 pp.;

(k) UNIDIR Newsletter, vol. 3, No. 2, June 1990, "Research in North America/La recherche en Amérique du Nord".

IV. CURRENT ACTIVITIES

A. National concepts of security

37. The project on national concepts of security of States has been a constant element of the UNIDIR work programme for several years. The original intent was to publish a series of concise studies of 30 to 40 pages each, prepared by experts from the respective States and presenting the basic features of the security concepts of those States. Keeping within that format, UNIDIR has published, in chronological order, studies on the national concepts of security of Yugoslavia, Belgium, Austria, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, the United States of America and China.

38. Conducted in a systematic way, such a series can greatly promote the understanding of national policies and facilitate the appreciation of specific conduct by States in a more general context. It could also explain some of the difficulties encountered in the course of disarmament negotiations. A globally shared objective, such as general and complete disarmament under effective international control, is adapted in various ways to conform with diverse national security approaches, depending on each State's perceived security interests.

39. UNIDIR has now revised the format and structure of these monographs to ensure that they attain the objectives of the project without being entirely descriptive. Research reports on a number of countries are being undertaken with the co-operation of qualified authors who participated in a workshop organized by UNIDIR in 1989 to discuss research methodology and the different approaches to their tasks.

B. Disarmament and development

Strategies for conversion of resources from military to civilian uses

40. The conversion of the military sector to civilian uses has been the subject of research in some countries and for specific areas. This research project examines the re-deployment of resources, including manpower resources from military to civilian purposes looking at a number of considerations - political, economic and social - while ensuring that the security needs of States are not impaired. It recognizes that the strategies for conversion must be adapted to the various conditions prevailing so as to eliminate obstacles and difficulties. A global view is taken, bearing in mind the impact on international security and the world economy while, at the same time, noting that strategies for conversion must be acceptable to Governments.

Economic and social impact of resource allocations for military technology

41. This particular project seeks to define the interrelationship between disarmament and development through an examination of the impact and implications of spending on military technology. The financial and skilled manpower resources allocated for the acquisition and development of military technology at the global level are examined with a view to analysing its impact on the development process.

C. Research guides on the proceedings of the Conference on Disarmament

42. Under this project UNIDIR is writing research guides on individual agenda items of the Conference on Disarmament, identifying the issues involved, tracing the evolution of the discussion, the principal proposals made, the positions of individual delegations and so on. Each guide deals with one particular agenda item and covers the proposals made since 1979. The research guides are intended for the use of diplomats and the research community as a reliable reference tool to facilitate the work of both groups. Moreover, such research guides fill an existing void since the proceedings of the Conference on Disarmament are at present not given much detailed coverage in arms control and disarmament publications and the press. It fulfils the mandate of UNIDIR of assisting ongoing negotiations.

43. The project is being undertaken in close co-operation with the Geneva Branch of the Department for Disarmament Affairs. The first publication in the series was issued in April 1990 and deals with the negotiations of the Conference on Disarmament on a chemical weapons convention.

D. Verification

44. The Institute's ongoing research programme on verification consists of:

(a) A research project on the technical, legal and strategic aspects of verification in the field of conventional disarmament. The project is being carried out with the assistance of qualified experts from various centres where there is ongoing research;

(b) A research project to examine the variety of existing and proposed international disarmament verification organizations, mostly outside the United Nations framework, be they of a bilateral, regional, global, a uni-functional, multi-functional or omni-functional nature. Apart from proposals that have emanated from Governments, the report will also take into account proposals as presented in the academic literature on the subject;

(c) A research report on high technology, surveillance and verification of arms control and disarmament to measure the impact of ongoing or foreseeable technological developments on the verification process. The project is being implemented with the assistance of qualified consultants.

E. Disarmament: problems related to outer space

45. This is the third of the UNIDIR research projects in the area of the prevention of an arms race in outer space. It addresses the subject of international co-operation in the non-military uses of outer space and the international security implications of specific problems, such as environmental risks, problems of dual-purpose technology and the uses of satellite information. The project is being carried out by a research consultant with the assistance of a group of experts.

F. The United Nations in disarmament and security

46. A conference on the theme "The United Nations in disarmament and security: evolution and prospects" is being organized by UNIDIR in December 1990. The conference will examine, at the level of senior policy-makers, diplomats, scholars and others, the role of multilateral diplomacy within the United Nations framework in strengthening stability and security at the global and regional levels, reducing tensions, solving conflicts and contributing to disarmament and arms limitations in the context of the new approaches in international relations and evolving strategic doctrines. The proceedings will be published as a research report.

G. Economic aspects of the disarmament process

47. The research project will be conducted with the participation of experts, mainly economists, representing different regions of the world to consider such questions as the economic evaluation and perspectives of the INF Treaty, economic implications of a chemical weapons convention and the effects of a reduction of conventional forces on North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) and Warsaw Treaty expenditures. It would also focus on economic research in the field of disarmament.

H. Non-military aspects of security

48. Under this programme, a research report will examine global issues, such as the complex links between military and non-military threats to security, and will define a methodological model of non-military aspects of security that could be used as a tool for the standard and comparative assessment of regional situations.

I. Computerized information and documentation data base service

49. The computerized disarmament information and documentation data base service has elaborated a special software programme for a research institute data base. A world-wide survey has been launched and the data collected are currently being processed. One of the first products of the research institute data base is the publication of an updated and revised version of the 1982 UNIDIR publication "Repertory of Disarmament Research", which will contain information on the activities (research projects, publications, etc.) of research institutes throughout the world. The data base is also highly beneficial to the Institute's efforts in maintaining and developing co-operation among research institutes, and permits quick reference to ongoing activities in the field of disarmament research. It is envisaged, in co-ordination with the Department for Disarmament Affairs, to expand the data base gradually so that it encompasses some of the major issues of arms limitation and disarmament. This would be done on a step-by-step basis, first with the gathering of bibliographical information, to be followed with the incorporation of actual texts of agreements and proposals. The issue of verification of arms limitation and disarmament agreements would be the first to be developed and would facilitate the implementation of the UNIDIR verification research programme.

50. The entire system has been designed in such a way that the above-mentioned expansion can be implemented through relatively minor changes (i.e., addition of software modules and bigger memory computers) in the present software and hardware configuration. It also envisages in the future the retrieval of documents and other information through an on-line service.

J. Chemical weapons

51. The research project will analyse the ongoing negotiations in the Conference on Disarmament on a chemical weapons convention in terms of an effort to change the existing international régime in this field (Geneva Protocol of 1925, export controls and other arrangements). It will attempt to examine factors that influence the potential for international co-operation in this regard and will analyse strategies that have been or could be used to increase this potential.

V. EXTERNAL RELATIONS

52. UNIDIR has continued to maintain close co-operation with the Department for Disarmament Affairs of the Secretariat, ensuring complementarity and co-ordination. The Institute has been requested to assist in the implementation of General Assembly resolution 43/81 B of 7 December 1988, involving a study by a group of governmental experts on the role of the United Nations in the field of verification by preparing a technical report. It also continues to be associated with other organizations and bodies in the United Nations system working in the field of disarmament and international security.

53. Several aspects of the Institute's activities have contributed to the development of relations with other research institutes, such as the hiring of services of institutes for implementing the research programme and the publication of the quarterly Newsletter. The Director and Deputy Director accepted invitations to speak at universities and institutes with which UNIDIR has links. A number of visitors from Governments, organizations and institutes were also welcomed at UNIDIR with some of them participating in UNIDIR staff seminars. As part of its outreach programme, UNIDIR, with the co-operation of the Graduate Institute of International Studies at Geneva, organized a public lecture in that city on 11 June 1990. UNIDIR continues to co-operate with the Geneva International Peace Research Institute in the organization of its annual course of lectures, which for 1990 is on the theme "Disarmament in 1990 - Negotiations; Perspectives".

VI. CONCLUSION

54. Although the UNIDIR fund-raising campaign continues to be pursued energetically, the actual increase in voluntary contributions has been modest. In these circumstances, the continued receipt of a subvention from the regular budget of the United Nations in accordance with article VII of the statute of UNIDIR is vital. UNIDIR gratefully acknowledges the administrative and other support received from the United Nations Office at Geneva in terms of article IX of the statute of UNIDIR.

55. The Institute continues to fulfil its mandate as contained in its statute. Its research activities are receiving increasing recognition in the international community. However, the continuation of the Institute's work in a satisfactory manner and its development as a viable institution is strongly dependent on more reliable and increased flows of financial resources and the strengthening of its small staff.

56. UNIDIR will observe its tenth anniversary on 1 October 1990. During the first decade of its existence the Institute was supported by financial contributions from the following countries and organizations: Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Brazil, Bulgaria, Canada, China, Cyprus, Finland, France, German Democratic Republic, Germany, Federal Republic of, Greece, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Mongolia, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nigeria, Norway, Republic of Korea, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sweden, Switzerland and Union of Soviet Socialist Republics; Barrow and Geraldine S. Cadbury Trust, Canadian Institute for International Peace and Security, Ford Foundation and Inerg Industry Corp. In addition, some organizations assisted UNIDIR in the hosting of meetings, conferences and seminars. They include: the Institute for Defense Studies and Analyses, New Delhi; the French Institute of International Relations, Paris; the National Institute for Global Strategic Studies, Algiers; the Institute of World Economics and International Relations, Moscow; the United Nations Association of the United States of America; and the United Nations Association of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, Moscow. UNIDIR would like to express its sincere appreciation to these countries and institutions for their support.

Notes

a/ For previous reports on the activities of the Institute, see A/38/475, annex; A/39/553, annex; A/40/725, annex; A/41/676, annex; A/42/607, annex; A/43/687, annex; and A/44/421, annex.

ANNEX II

Report of the Advisory Board on Disarmament Matters in its capacity as Board of Trustees of the United Nations Institute for Disarmament Research

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I. REPORT OF THE DIRECTOR ON THE WORK OF THE UNITED NATIONS INSTITUTE FOR DISARMAMENT RESEARCH

1. In accordance with the provisions of article IV, paragraph 2 (i), of the statute of the United Nations Institute for Disarmament Research (UNIDIR), the Director reported to the Board on the Institute's activities and the execution of the work programme.

2. The Director reported that, during the period from July 1989 to June 1990, UNIDIR had continued to fulfil its mandate and that its research activities were receiving increasing recognition in the international community. However, the continuation of the Institute's work in a satisfactory manner and its further development as a viable institution was strongly dependent on more reliable and increased flows of financial resources and the strengthening of its small staff.

3. The Director stated that the Institute's fund-raising campaign continued to be pursued energetically. He stated that the deficit had been liquidated by the end of 1989 and that UNIDIR was now maintaining an operating cash reserve at a constant level of 15 per cent of estimated annual planned expenditure in accordance with the United Nations administrative instruction governing general trust funds. While there was a substantial increase in the proportion of contributions in convertible currency, the actual increase in voluntary contributions had been modest. In these circumstances, the continued receipt of a subvention from the regular budget of the United Nations in accordance with article VII of the statute of UNIDIR was vital.

4. The Board was informed that seven publications had been issued during the period under review. Selected UNIDIR research reports were now being published under an arrangement with Taylor and Francis, the London-based publishing house, and a similar arrangement had been made with Masson, Paris, for the publication of selected research reports in French. Furthermore, four issues of the UNIDIR Newsletter had been published. Several aspects of the Institute's activities had contributed to the development of relations with other research institutes, such as the hiring of services of institutes for implementing the research programme and the publication of the quarterly Newsletter. A number of projects in hand were described in more detail in the Director's report.

5. At its twenty-first session, the Board approved the report of the Director on the activities of UNIDIR for submission to the General Assembly. The Board expressed its warm praise for the energetic efforts by the Director and staff of the Institute, which had clearly led to the development of a sound international reputation on the part of the Institute for the seriousness and quality of its work. The Board emphasized the vital need of the Institute to maintain its financial security and noted with appreciation the vigorous efforts of the Director to encourage further voluntary contributions. The Board further emphasized the importance of continuing in the future the annual subvention from the regular budget of the United Nations and the need to maintain the other support arrangements at their current level.

6. The Board noted that the tenth anniversary of UNIDIR would be observed in October 1990 and expressed deep satisfaction at the remarkable progress achieved by

the Institute in the first decade of its existence despite its small staff and limited resources. They expressed their gratification that the role of the Institute had been recognized in the international community as illustrated by the selection by Choice of a UNIDIR publication as an outstanding academic book.

II. PROPOSED ANNUAL BUDGET FOR 1991

7. The Board considered the proposed annual budget of the Institute for 1991. It had before it a draft programme of work and proposed budget estimates and the comments made by the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions on the draft.

8. The Board was informed that, as at 23 July, the estimated assured income for 1991 was as follows:

Donor	Status	Amount in local currencies	Amount in United States dollars
Convertible currencies a/			
Australia	Pledged	$A 20 000	15 000
Austria b/	Pledged	S 25 000	17 100
Canada	Received		8 700
China	Pledged		10 000
Finland	Pledged	Fmk 80 000	19 900
Ford Foundation	Pledged		50 000
France	Pledged		260 000
Germany, Federal Republic of	Pledged	DM 20 000	11 800
India	Pledged		10 000
Indonesia	Received		5 000
New Zealand	Received	$NZ 7 500	4 400
Nigeria b/	Pledged		10 000
Norway	Pledged		75 000
Republic of Korea	Received		5 000
Spain	Received		15 000
Sri Lanka	Pledged		3 000
Sweden	Pledged		25 000
Switzerland	Pledged	SwF 60 000	41 100
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics	Pledged		30 000
Total			616 000
Non-convertible currencies a/			
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics	Pledged	R 300 000	492 600
Total			492 600
Total assured income from voluntary sources for 1991			1 108 600

a/ Based on monthly operational rate of exchange for the month of May 1990.

b/ New donor.

9. The Board noted that, despite the need to advance the preparation of the 1991 budget, there had been an increase in the number of donors and the amount of voluntary contributions received by UNIDIR, reflecting a growing recognition of the work of the Institute.

10. The Board recalled that, at its forty-fourth session, the General Assembly had approved an appropriation of $440,000 under section 2B, as a subvention to UNIDIR from the regular budget for the biennium 1990-1991. Accordingly, an amount of $220,000 has been earmarked for the year 1990 and the remaining $220,000 for 1991. In keeping with the observation of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions that, notwithstanding the inclusion of that amount into the programme budget for the biennium 1990-1991, a formal request for a subvention for 1991 would have to be made to the General Assembly, the Board recommended a subvention from the regular budget of the United Nations amounting to $220,000 for 1991. The Board also noted that the provision of $220,000 did not entirely cover the costs of the Director and the General Service staff of the Institute. The Board also took note of the view of the Advisory Committee contained in its report to the Board that "most contributions continued to be tied to specific projects, despite efforts by the Director to encourage supplementary contributions which could be used to defray the cost of the Institute's Director and General Service staff".

11. Subject to the General Assembly's approval of the proposed subvention, the total income for 1991 would be $1,615,600, including contributions in non-convertible currencies amounting to an equivalent of $492,600, and including the Fund Balance of $287,000 estimated to be available as at 31 December 1990.

12. The estimated expenditure is summarized as follows:

Item	Trust Fund		Subvention	Total
	Convertible currency	Non-convertible currency		
Regular staff of the Institute	126 300		220 000	346 300
General temporary assistance	39 900			39 900
Fellowship programme	50 400			50 400
Travel of staff	66 600	85 600		152 200
Ad hoc expert groups	138 600	308 700		447 300
Contractual services	255 700	32 800		288 500
External printing and binding	10 000			10 000
General operating expenses		33 000		33 000
Acquisition and maintenance of office equipment	16 900			16 900
Grants	13 200			13 200
Reimbursement of programme support costs	35 900			35 900
Operating cash reserve (in terms of administrative instruction ST/AI/284)	113 000	69 000		182 000
Total	866 500	529 100	220 000	1 615 600
Income	866 500	529 100	220 000	1 615 600
Balance	-	-	-	-

III. WORK PROGRAMME FOR 1991

13. At its twenty-first session, the Board approved the following work programme:

(a) Subprogramme 1: Tenth anniversary of UNIDIR. On the occasion of the tenth anniversary of the Institute, a series of approximately six lectures will be delivered at Geneva by outstanding scholars from other research institutes or by eminent public figures.

(b) Subprogramme 2: National security concepts. Continuation of the existing series of monographs on national concepts of security, including national approaches to disarmament.

(c) Subprogramme 3: UNIDIR fellowship programme. Continuation of short-term fellowships for a small number of researchers from developing countries to work at UNIDIR. Four fellowships are envisaged for 1991.

(d) Subprogramme 4: Computerized information and documentation data base service. UNIDIR continues its efforts on the establishment of such a service by elaborating a special software programme for a research institute data base, which will be updated and maintained. The data base will be expanded on a step-by-step basis beginning with the subject of verification to facilitate the implementation of the Institute's verification research programme.

(e) Subprogramme 5: Maintenance and development of co-operation with and among research institutes. This programme will involve two activities:

(i) Continuation of the publication of the quarterly UNIDIR Newsletter to develop, enhance and institutionalize relations and contacts with research institutes and individual experts from various parts of the world;

(ii) In furtherance of its objective of fostering co-operation among research institutes, UNIDIR is organizing a conference of disarmament research institutes in Latin America and the Caribbean on the subject "Concepts of security and disarmament in Latin America and the Caribbean and the status of research". Researchers, experts and academics from different countries in the region, and from the United Nations Regional Centre for Peace, Disarmament and Development in Latin America and the Caribbean, as was as a limited number of specialists from outside the region, will participate. The proceedings of the conference will be published.

(f) Subprogramme 6: Verification in disarmament. This programme will involve four activities:

(i) Follow-up of a project conducted during 1989 and 1990 aimed at elaborating a presentation of methods and practices concerning verification of the treaties and agreements currently in force. In phase II the objective would be to establish the same kind of systematic analysis with regard to the various proposals. It would commence after the conclusion of the first phase;

(ii) Continuation of the research project on the technical, legal and strategic aspects of verification in the field of limitation and reduction of conventional armaments, in particular in the light of the agreements that could be concluded at the negotiations on conventional disarmament in Europe. The study will be carried out with the assistance of qualified experts;

(iii) Continuation of a two-year research project to examine a great variety of existing and proposed international disarmament verification organizations, be they of a bilateral, regional, global, a uni-functional, multi-functional or omni-functional nature. The report will also examine proposals as presented in the academic literature on the subject;

(iv) Continuation of a project on high technology, surveillance and verification of arms control and disarmament, the objective of which would be to measure the impact of ongoing or foreseeable technological developments on the verification process. The work has been distributed among consultants selected by UNIDIR (the diversity of issues and disciplines makes it necessary to obtain on contract the services of several specialists).

(g) Subprogramme 7: Disarmament: problems related to outer space. This is the third of the Institute's research projects in the field of preventing an arms race in outer space. It will address the subject of global co-operation in outer space and the international security implications of specific problems such as environmental risks, the problems of dual-purpose technology and the uses of satellite information. The project is being carried out by a group of specialists in this field.

(h) Subprogramme 8: Chemical weapons. Recognizing the importance of the question of chemical weapons, UNIDIR deems it necessary to continue research efforts in this area. It is envisaged that the project would in particular analyse whether interdependence of States in the field of chemical armament and disarmament exists and whether interdependence is a condition for international co-operation in this context. The project will help to identify favourable factors and obstacles to chemical disarmament and will provide a framework for considering future developments and proposals.

(i) Subprogramme 9: European security in the 1990s. Changes in East-West relations and political developments in Eastern Europe have fundamentally altered the parameters of European security discussions. Beyond the pan-European approach to security, subregional approaches are also relevant. The examination of specific issues in south-east Europe in the present context of European security is desirable. The research project will be conducted in the region with academic specialists and policy-makers from the countries in the region as well as a selected number of representatives from outside participating.

(j) Subprogramme 10: Regional approaches to disarmament, security and stability. In the wake of the rapprochement between the United States and the

Soviet Union and the lessening of international tension, attention has been focused on achieving regional security. A research project with broad participation would help to clarify the relationship between regional and universal approaches; examine initiatives of direct concern to all States in particular regions; place the discussion in its historical and geo-political contexts and define a regional concept of disarmament and arms control that will achieve the security and stability of all States on an equitable basis bearing in mind the specific characteristics of each region. This project will complement the Institute's work on security of third world countries and the national security concepts series.

(k) Subprogramme 11: Nuclear disarmament issues. Following the Fourth Review Conference of the Non-Proliferation Treaty and in anticipation of the Extension Conference in 1995, this project is intended as an update of an earlier report published by UNIDIR on the subject of the nuclear non-proliferation régime, taking into account relevant developments. It would examine the likely issues that will determine the period for which the Treaty is to be extended and set out the arguments for and against the Treaty.

(l) Subprogramme 12: Confidence-building measures. This research project will focus exclusively on confidence-building measures for maritime security. It will analyse existing agreements and the record of international discussions on the subject and will assist in the investigation of what confidence-building measures are likely to become negotiable in the foreseeable future and their relationship to the law of the sea and to arms control and disarmament. The results of two seminars on the subject organized by the Department for Disarmament Affairs in Denmark and Bulgaria will be taken into account.

(m) Subprogramme 13: International law, disarmament and security issues. In the context of the United Nations Decade of International Law, the relationship of international law to disarmament is a relevant field for research. Unilateral measures for disarmament and security have been relatively neglected as an area of research, but it appears now that unilateral measures of States can play a positive and concrete role. Conducted with the participation of a restricted number of specialized experts, the research work should (a) identify unilateral measures to be taken into consideration; and (b) define their nature and their juridical, political and strategic consequences.

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UNITED
NATIONS

General Assembly Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

A/45/393
S/21461
8 August 1990

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

GENERAL ASSEMBLY
Forty-fifth session
Item 35 of the provisional agenda*
SITUATION IN THE MIDDLE EAST

SECURITY COUNCIL
Forty-fifth year

Letter dated 7 August 1990 from the Permanent Representative of Japan to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to transmit herewith the text of a statement issued on 7 August 1990 by the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Japan on the adoption of Security Council resolution 661 (1990) (see annex).

I should be grateful if you would arrange to have the present letter and its annex circulated as an official document of the General Assembly, under item 35 of the provisional agenda, and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Yoshio HATANO
Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary
Permanent Representative of Japan to the
United Nations

* A/45/150 and Corr.1.

ANNEX

Statement issued on 7 August 1990 by the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Japan on the adoption of Security Council resolution 661 (1990)

1. The Government of Japan welcomes the adoption on 6 August by the United Nations Security Council of resolution 661 (1990), imposing comprehensive and mandatory sanctions against Iraq under Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations.

2. Today, expectations are rising of the role of the United Nations in the maintenance of international peace and security. The Government of Japan regards it to be of highest significance that the international community has decided, through the United Nations, to combine its efforts to gain the withdrawal of Iraqi troops and restore peace in the region.

3. The Government of Japan, for its part, will faithfully respect this resolution, in addition to carrying out its own measures, as it announced earlier on 5 August.

The Government of Japan hereby reiterates its strong hope that the objectives of this resolution will be achieved as soon as possible.

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UNITED
NATIONS

General Assembly Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

A/45/394
S/21462
8 August 1990
ENGLISH
ORIGINAL: ENGLISH/
RUSSIAN

GENERAL ASSEMBLY
Forty-fifth session
Item 35 of the provisional agenda*
THE SITUATION IN THE MIDDLE EAST

SECURITY COUNCIL
Forty-fifth year

Letter dated 8 August 1990 from the Permanent Representative of the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to enclose the statement issued by the Supreme Council of the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic on 2 August 1990 concerning the Iraq-Kuwait conflict.

I should be grateful if you would have this letter and its annex circulated as an official document of the General Assembly, under item 35 of the provisional agenda, and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Guennadi I. OUDOVENKO
Ambassador
Permanent Representative of the
Ukrainian SSR to the United Nations

* A/45/150 and Corr.1.

ANNEX

Statement issued on 2 August 1990 by the Supreme Soviet of the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic on the conflict between Iraq and Kuwait

As a result of the conflict that broke out between Iraq and Kuwait, Iraqi troops invaded the territory of Kuwait on 2 August 1990.

The Ukrainian SSR considers as unacceptable the use of force in the settlement of any international conflict that is not caused by acts of military aggression.

Proceeding from the requirements of current international law and striving to support the general trend towards the reduction of international tension in the world, the Supreme Soviet of the Ukrainian SSR considers as necessary the withdrawal of Iraqi troops from the territory of Kuwait and the settlement of this conflict by peaceful means.

UNITED
NATIONS

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General Assembly Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

A/45/395
S/21466
8 August 1990
ENGLISH
ORIGINAL: FRENCH

GENERAL ASSEMBLY
Forty-fifth session
Item 35 of the provisional agenda*
THE SITUATION IN THE MIDDLE EAST

SECURITY COUNCIL
Forty-fifth year

Letter dated 8 August 1990 from the Permanent Representative of Haiti to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to transmit to you herewith the text of the communiqué issued on 8 August 1990 by the Government of Haiti concerning the conflict between Iraq and Kuwait.

I should be grateful if you would arrange for the text of this letter and its annex to be circulated as an official document of the General Assembly, under item 35 of the provisional agenda, and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Lyonel PAQUIN
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

* A/45/150 and Corr.1.

Annex

COMMUNIQUE ISSUED ON 8 AUGUST BY THE PROVISIONAL GOVERNMENT OF HAITI CONCERNING THE CONFLICT BETWEEN IRAQ AND KUWAIT

The Provisional Government of the Republic of Haiti condemns unreservedly the aggression against Kuwaiti sovereignty perpetrated on the night of 1 to 2 August 1990 by the Iraqi forces.

The Republic of Haiti denounces this brutal recourse to the use of force in relations between States. It appeals to the international community, and, in particular, to the competent forums of the United Nations, to do all in their power to secure the immediate withdrawal of the Iraqi forces of occupation and to promote the resumption of dialogue between the parties.

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UNITED
NATIONS

General Assembly Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

A/45/396
S/21467
8 August 1990
ENGLISH
ORIGINAL: SPANISH

GENERAL ASSEMBLY
Forty-fifth session
Item 35 of the provisional agenda*
THE SITUATION IN THE MIDDLE EAST

SECURITY COUNCIL
Forty-fifth year

Letter dated 8 August 1990 from the Permanent Representative of Chile to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to enclose the text of the statement issued on 8 August 1990 by my Government with respect to the recent events in Kuwait:

Statement by the Government of Chile on the invasion of Kuwait issued in Santiago on 8 August 1990

By a communiqué distributed on 2 August, the Government of Chile made known its views regarding the invasion of Kuwait by Iraq's armed forces.

The Government of Chile has followed closely the developments in that region, and has lent its constant support to the efforts by the United Nations aimed at bringing about a solution to the difficult situation that has arisen.

Consequently, the Chilean authorities fully support resolution 661 (1990), adopted by the Security Council on 6 August 1990.

This resolution, aimed at safeguarding the principles of international law which are embodied in the Charter of the United Nations and to which Chile has traditionally subscribed, fully reflects the Government's feelings regarding this delicate matter.

* A/45/150 and Corr.1.

Accordingly, a supreme decree has been drafted by which the Government enacts at the domestic level the measures agreed upon by the Security Council, including prohibition of the sale or supply of weapons or any other military equipment to Iraq and Kuwait.

The Government of Chile reiterates its desire that an end should be put to the occupation and that the sovereignty, independence and territorial integrity of Kuwait should be restored, in fulfilment of the clear norms of peaceful and civilized coexistence among nations.

I should be grateful if you would have the text of this statement circulated as an official document of the General Assembly, under item 35 of the provisional agenda, and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Juan SOMAVIA
Ambassador
Permanent Representative